THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 101. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE GREAT HORROR.

Richmond in Mourning.

Particulars of the Tragedy.

Scenes and Incidents.

A Full List of the Victims.

News from Central America.

The Isthmus of Darien Canal.

The Risks Our Sailors Run.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE RICHMOND DISASTER.

The Latest Particulars—Three Hundred Persons Precipitated a Distance of Thirty Feet—Corrected List of Casualties.

We present, in addition to the facts already transmitted by telegraph, which will be found on our third page, the following particulars of the terrible disaster at Richmond:—

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

RICHMOND, April 27.—Such was the intense interest felt in the decision to be rendered by the State Court of Appeals in the Mayoralty case to-day, that by 11 o'clock A. M. a crowd of eager citizens filled the court-room, which is located on the upper floor of the Capitol building, on the north side, and immediately above the hall of the House of Delegates. The room is about 20 by 25 feet, the judges' bench at one end being confronted by a small gallery at the other. The entrance to the court-room is from a baleonied gallery in the upper story, over the Washington Monument, on the lower floor, and above is a skylight in the roof, which admits the light. This balcony, or gallery, was also filled with people who could not gain admittance to the court-room. At the time of the catastrophe it is estimated that not more than 300 persons were in the court-room, but these filled it to its utmost capacity. A large number of the legal fraternity and members of the press were seated in the room immediately in front of the bench and the gallery. The opposite end was filled with leading citizens, and the centre of the small room was thronged by a crowd, both seated and standing. There was a general conversation or discussion as to the merits of the case going on among the assembled audience, and all were eagerly awaiting the advent of the Judges. At length two of their Honors entered—Judges Joynes and Anderson—and took their seats, when the conversation lulled among the people, and for the first time there was a perceptible silence.

THE ACCIDENT.

Suddenly, and while awaiting the arrival of the remaining judges, a report as of a smothered gun under the floor was heard, followed immediately by another similar report, and everybody started from their seats and looked towards the centre of the room, from whence these ominous sounds seemed to issue. People there stood up and looked themselves for an explanation of this strange and mysterious noise. But they had not long to wait. There came a crackling sound, as of small timbers breaking, and then the floor was felt giving way in the centre of the room. Simultaneously everybody jumped to their feet, for all felt that danger was imminent, and self preservation is the first law of nature. But it was too late. Down went the floor with a terrific crash, with its living, breathing, and frightened human frieght, dragging with it the gallery and its living mass, and down they went a distance of nearly 25 feet to the floor of the House of Delegates. Then, with the descending mass, the ceiling above, which was somehow attached to the gallery also, came down with another fearful crash, smothering and crushing the living and struggling mass of victims beneath.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPES.

A ledge of about twelve feet, on which the bench was located, did not go down, and on this many lives were saved, including the judges and reporters. As soon as the fearful crash had occurred, those who could clutched hold of the windows, stepped out of the gallery, and ran out to other rooms, and thus many others were also saved.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

The scene which followed is utterly beyond description. Between the two bodies of the floor and ceiling was the mass of people, the force and power of the latter, with the gallery falling upon them, forever silencing their cries for help. It was a scene of horror never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. To those who remained about, and who ventured to look down into the vacant space of the court-room, nothing was visible but a cloud of thick dust, through which the frantic cries of the victims yet alive could be heard vainly appealing for help. The crash was felt in every portion of the building, even to the basement, out of which the officers ran in precipitate haste, and soon the alarm of the catastrophe was pealed through the city on the bells of the surrounding churches. This sound had the effect of bringing promptly to the scene the Fire Department, beside a large concourse of citizens, who were under the impression that a conflagration had taken place. Hooks and ladders were at once brought into active requisiton, and the work of extricating the dead, the mangled, the wounded, and the dying, was commenced.

A FORTUNATE INCIDENT.

Luckily it was an hour prior to the meeting of the Legislature, when the House of Delegates would also have been thronged, and hundreds of others would have been added to the already immense list of killed and wounded. As it was, some fifteen or twenty persons are reported to have been in the house, some of whom escaped and some were killed, one of the pages among them. An incident of the lamentable occasion is that both the mayors—Ellison and Cahoon—who were the most interested parties present, went down with the floor into the yawning room beneath, Ellison escaping unhurt, while Cahoon was slightly injured.

THE DEAD DISFIGURED.

When the corpses were brought and exposed on the square, scarcely one of them could be recognized, so fearfully disfigured were they, and the broken-hearted wives, sisters, and mothers of several even failed, in some instances, to recognize the victims. The faces of all the dead were fearfully swollen and blackened, it is supposed, from suffocation; and about the mouth and lips was a sort of coagulated froth, tinctured with blood, which was hardened and stiffened with dust. In the case of Dr. J. B. Brock, reporter of the *Enquirer*, it is said his wife failed to recognize him, and a brother reporter only discovered his identity by searching his pockets.

THE CAPITOL BUILDING,

which dates nearly to the Revolutionary era, is dilapidated and insecure, and is now but a wreck of what it was, the whole northern side of it being a mass of debris. While the dead and wounded were being removed many alarms took place, and the people rushed from the building repeatedly in terror of another calamity.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

Throughout the entire city business has been suspended, stores are closed, and the community are mourning their irreparable loss. Many of the stores are draped in the emblamatic crape. Women and children are crying and weeping in every direction, and men are rushing hither and thither seeking fresh details of the sorrowful tragedy.

A MEETING CALLED.

The following call has been issued for a meeting, at which Governor Walker will preside:—

To the Citizens of Richmond:—A terrible calamity has just occurred, by which many who were in life but a day ago now sleep in the calm repose of death. It is fitting upon such an occasion that some public action should be taken expressive of the deep sorrow that pervades every heart; and it is, therefore, recommended that the people assemble on the Capitol square to-morrow at 12 o'clock to give a suitable expression to their grief and sympathy on this mournful occasion.

REMARKALE ESCAPES.

Among the miraculous escapes are those of the reporters of the *Whig*, the *Despatch*, and *State Journal*—all of whom were seated immediately on the edge of the parting floor, poor Brock being so far back that he fell into the fearful abyss and lost his life. Several others grasped or clutched hold of doors, windows, and benches, and saved themselves by extraordinary exertions and the interposition of Providence.

His Excellency Governor Walker, whose office joins the court-room where the calamity occurred, had a narrow escape. By his untiring exertion during the day he was instrumental in relieving the wounded, and having the dead bodies removed much sooner than would otherwise have been the case.

With great promptitude the Governor commanded the building to be closed, and prevented the crowd rushing upon destruction when it was certain their presence could only embarrass the proceedings.

Some of the mob disputed the way, but the Governor stood upon the steps, and, single-handed, barred the way, keeping them back until assistance arrived. During the day he was constantly on the scene, giving directions, and by his presence stimulating those who were working to further exertions in releasing the suffering and dead.

Among those of the wounded whose condition was most doubtful were ex-Governor Wells, Mr. James Neeson, Mr. M. W. Chesterman, Mr. Thomas S. Bocock, and William C. Dunham, Agent of the Old Dominion Steamship Company. The first are reported better to-night, but Mr. Dunham is not expected to live.

A gentleman who narrowly escaped with his life, describing the scene, says:—

I was seated at one of the tables with the reporters when the floor caved in, and the crashing of ceiling, floors, and timber followed. My chair, thus half fell, and I went over the ledge, but happily, grasped the floor and was for a time suspended. I involuntarily prayed, and heard a clinging companion say, "Lord have mercy upon me, I am gone!" It was a terrible moment, which I shall never forget.

The crashing of the floor, the shrieks of the mass who went down in their death slaughter, and the frantic efforts of some to escape, with my own slight chances of life, were all fearfully presented in a single instance. When I recovered and got myself back on the platform I had fainted, and was hurried by somebody from the fatal apartment.

LIST OF THE DEAD.

The following is a list of the killed, as far as ascertained:—

P. H. Aylett, attorney-at-law.
N. P. Howard, attorney-at-law.
Powhatan Roberts, attorney-at-law.
Dr. J. P. B. Brock, reporter for the *Enquirer and Examiner*.
J. W. S. Bland, Senator from Prince Edward.
William A. Charters, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.
Samuel A. Eaton, Clerk of the Mayor's Court.
Robert H. Maury, Jr., land agent.
W. H. Davis, coal merchant.
David Dounan, son of W. S. Dounan.
Col. Samuel Hairston, of Henry county.
B. F. Robertson, of Cumberland county.
John Robertson, a colored Baptist minister.
Thomas H. Quarles and Charles Grinnon, of Washington city.
Edward Ward, of England.
Captain James Kirby, an old citizen of Richmond.
Thomas H. Wilcox, of Charles City.
Ash Levy, an old citizen.
Colonel Pichegru Woolfolk.
R. E. Bradstow, a grocer.
W. H. Thompson, of Sidney.
T. P. Foley, Deputy United States Marshal.
E. M. Schofield, City Assessor.
John Turner, a youth, page of the House of Delegates and a son of the Speaker.
James Newman and Henry Forsyth, of Staunton.
John Ryan and C. H. Landford, citizens of Richmond.
Charles Watson, clerk at the Danville Railroad depot.
Hugh Hutchinson, coal dealer.
Lewis W. Webb, citizen of Richmond.
James A. Blamiere, druggist.
William Baughn, of Manchester.
W. E. Randolph, supposed from New York.
S. E. Buchanan, of Ralston Spa, N. Y.
Samuel Hicks and John Dugger, members of the House of Delegates.
R. C. Taylor and James Taylor, of Nansemond county.
Patrick Lynch, of Manchester.
John Newman, a citizen of Richmond.

The policeman killed are:—Captain D. G. Tougee, Sergeant Jas. H. Cox, Privates Wm. Cray, Jas. N. Walker, Joseph A. Seay, John Corr, Sidney Coleman, Michael McCarthy, John P. Meagher, and Private Watchman John L. Royan.

The others killed are Anton Beerie, Hugh Grady, —— Meanly, a negro waiter, and William Gurme, also of the city.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Fifty-first Anniversary and Thanksgiving Celebration of the Order in the United States—Speech of Vice-President Colfax.

The fact of the Odd Fellows' anniversary has been noted by telegraph, but the following details which we find in the Washington *Star* of last evening will be read with interest:—

Yesterday was the day set by the Odd Fellows of the United States as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for general blessings on the organization, it being also the fifty-first anniversary of the order in this country. Appropriate exercises were last night held at the hall on Seventh street, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of this district for the benefit of Eastern Lodge, No. 7. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags and the insignia of the order, while an audience representing every lodge and encampment in the District filled the room to its utmost capacity. On the platform were Hon. Schuyler Colfax, P. G. Rep.; F. D. Stuart, D. G. Sire; Senators Sherman, Boreman, and Fenton; J. R. French, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate; W. J. McDonald, Grand Master Colledge, D. G. Master Kettler, Grand Representatives John F. Havenner and W. R. McLean, P. G. Representatives L. A. Gobright and J. T. Clements; Rev. Mr. Grosh, author of Odd Fellows' Manual; P. G. Joseph Read, of New Jersey.

Mr. F. D. Stuart, Deputy Grand Sire, explained the object of the celebration. It being the fifty-first anniversary of the order in this country, to-day in all parts of the United States the members of the order joined in thanksgiving for the blessings conferred on them. He closed by introducing Vice-President Colfax, to whom he paid a tribute for his valuable services to the order, and especially for his labors in introducing the degree of Rebecca into the order.

Vice-President Colfax then came forward and was enthusiastically received by the assemblage. He reviewed the history of the order from its first foundation in this country—tracing its rapid growth, and showing that the order had more than justified the wisdom of its founders, that its labors had proved conclusively its adaptation to the wants of our social relations. Odd Fellowship is the synonym of charity and truth. Its unexampled prosperity—the order numbered near half of a million in this country—was evidence of the justness of its claims.

The address of Mr. Colfax occupied about an hour in delivery, and was listened to with marked interest throughout. Afterwards the library and lodge rooms were thrown open for inspection, and were visited by the large company present. The daneing then commenced in the saloon, and was kept up till a late hour.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Narrow Escape from Shipwreck of the United States Frigate Lancaster.

By a letter received at the Portsmouth Navy Yard from on board the United States steam frigate Lancaster, flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, dated at Montevideo, March 13, it is learned that the ship encountered a very heavy gale going from the Falkland Islands to Montevideo, and came near being lost.

On Thursday, the 10th of January, the ship was in the worst of the gale, the seas rolling as high as the mainmast head, and the fore and maintopsail carried away. The letter describes what followed:—

"Things began to look decidedly dangerous, and there was manifest alarm on board. No one knew where we were, and we had not seen a glimpse of the sun for over two days. At 6 o'clock the water began to get muddy, which caused us to believe we were near land. We got on soundings, and found twelve fathoms of water—thirty minutes later ten fathoms, and at 7 o'clock nine fathoms. I went below, and soon after an acquaintance rushed in my room excited and exclaiming, 'We will all be lost! The ship is going upon a sand bank, and breakers have been reported!' Soon after the captain of the foretop reported to the Admiral that there were breakers one and a-half miles off the lee-bow. During this time the engineer had orders to get up steam immediately. Having no wood to start fires with, barrels of salt pork were ordered into requisition, but junk and rosin gratings being handy, were used first. About this time a passenger we took on at the Falkland Islands says to me:—'You had better be getting on deck. Everybody has been ordered on deck. We are in six fathoms of water, and it is getting less every minute!' I took a life preserver from a locker, and, putting it on, went on deck. I had hardly started before I heard the engines working.

"In the meantime a jib having been gotten on, as a good Providence would have it, the ship wore around with a shifting wind, and slowly steamed off in a diagonally opposite direction. When the ship turned I noticed that our stern was within a stone's throw of the breakers, and every sea that washed over the deck would leave small deposits of pebbles. Just previous to this moment officers taking off their boots and coats could be seen all over the deck. When the breakers were reported to the Admiral he became so excited that he actually wept, replying vehemently, 'We are lost if we cannot wear ship!' Wearing ship would evidently have been of no use if we had had no steam; for the breakers were immediately on our leeward; but at this critical moment the engineer reported steam ready. Here Captain Johnson took the deck with determined composure, and ordered the jib to be hoisted, which threw the ship's head off, and immediately every pound of steam that could possibly be carried was put on, and the noble vessel, with four hundred valuable lives, was saved from destruction. It afterwards proved that we were on Seal Island banks, seventy-five miles from land.

"This occasion was a serious moment in my life, and I believe to all on board. Captain Trenchard, the commanding officer of the Lancaster, became so convulsed with excitement that he could not speak. Captain Johnson, an experienced sailor, says that if we had been but two minutes later in getting up steam there would not have been one soul left to tell the fate of the Lancaster."

Loss of an American Bark—Philadelphians Rescued from a Desert Island.

By an arrival at Panama from San Andres, news is received of the loss of the American bark Kremlin, of Boston. The captain's letter is as follows:—

ISLAND OF ST. ANDRES, U. S. C., March 29.—At 10 P. M., on the night of the 22d, we were piled up on the Serranna Keys; by my reckoning we were a long way to the westward of it, and I felt assured we were going all clear, but it proved otherwise, so we remained on board until morning, when the bark began to break up. We then took to the boats and landed on the Southwest Key to get ready for our voyage to Old Providence, but what was our surprise to find on the Key two negroes and a big dog; they had been there over a year digging guano for a Philadelphia firm. The vessel which brought them to the Key was to return in three months' time and take the guano, but she has not been there since. According to their story, they left Philadelphia January 19, 1869. They have subsisted on birds' eggs alone for over three months. They did not know what day or what month it was, and they were so emaciated and weak they could not walk down to the beach. We took them along with us and landed them in Old Providence, where they are improving rapidly. I firmly believe they would have died in a fortnight more. Myself, mate, and one man are going home on the schooner Samuel E. Fabens. We shall touch at Old Providence, where I shall get more particulars from those poor fellows, and report the case when I get to New York. The United States commercial agent here will send the remainder of my crew to the American Consul at Aspinwall."

THE DARIEN SURVEY.

Commencement of the Great Work—The Telegraphic and Construction Corps.

In addition to the facts published in some of the morning papers concerning the Darien survey, we give the following particulars, as received by the steamer Alaska from Aspinwall last evening. The news is dated Feb. 23:—

Yesterday the great work of surveying the route across the Isthmus was commenced from a point on Caledonia Bay, about half-way between Caledonia village and the village of Sassardi. At 5 A. M. to-day the surveying party started out again and returned at 6 P. M., having passed over about three miles of the proposed route. To-day the telegraph corps made a thorough survey for a shore line, connecting a point opposite our anchorage with the village of Sassardi, a distance of 6½ miles.

On the morning of the 25th ult. Captain Selfridge, with several of his officers, including the Colombian envoy and 64 marines, formed a party and started across the mountains, taking with them provisions for ten days. The object was to try and reach the head waters of the Savana river, and aim to determine the practicability of the route in that direction. We have been visited by the principal Indian chiefs on the isthmus, and they all concur in the opinion that the route taken by the captain's party is the shortest and best route to the head waters of that river. It is the same route Lieutenant Strain started on, but which he left after passing the Cordilleras. If this route proves at all feasible, the grand surveying party will move over, and the telegraphic corps will construct a line on the Pacific.

Captain Selfridge returned with his party on Thursday, 3d of March, in the afternoon, having penetrated beyond the Sucubti river, being a few miles further than they intended to go. There is no doubt that this party has obtained more information about the country than any other parties who have ever crossed or attempted to cross the Isthmus.

Later news, of March 16, informs us that everything was going on well. The surveying party were on the direct line and near the summit. The telegraphic line extended inland, within a short distance of the surveying camp, and would probably reach it on Saturday, 19th. The Nipsic had not then returned from Carthagena. Everybody was in good health and spirits. The Nipsic went to Carthagena in search of mules and laborers, as those engaged at Aspinwall did not give satisfaction.

Under date of March 22 the party at Camp No. 5 telegraphed to Point Nipsic that all were well, and progressing through the worst country any of them had ever seen, but steadily moving on towards the Pacific.

Still later particulars were given in a bulletin issued by the Panama *Mail* office, on April 16:—A schooner arrived at Colon from Caledonia Bay on the evening of the 14th, having left the bay on the 11th.

The surveying party had reached the Chucunaque river, and the telegraph had been laid to the Sucubibi, nine miles from the landing place in Caledonia Bay. The cutting a canal by that route has been found to be perfectly impracticable. One hill, 1180 feet high, formed an obstruction, and from its extent there was no means of going round it. The Nipsic was at Sassardi Bay; her party had reached a distance of nine miles, and were still proceeding, but had met with obstacles on the coast, which render it almost certain that no practicable route in that direction will be found. A telegraph line had been already constructed for four and a half miles from Sassardi Bay. The Guard was to leave Caledonia Bay and join the Nipsic at Sassardi, and remain there two weeks, and then, in the event of no route being discovered, would proceed to San Blas to continue explorations. Our accounts of the order and discipline maintained by Commander Selfridge are most complimentary—the perseverance and energy shown by all unprecedented.

H. G.

"Call You This a Backing of Your Friends."

Mr. Greeley seems to be catching it right and left. Why must the New York *Commercial*, for instance, go out of its way to tap the philosopher in this fashion?—

"The *Tribune* has a queer way of backing its friends when they blunder. For the last fifteen years it has been bolstering up Mr. Charles S. Spencer as a model young man. Mr. Greeley and the *Tribune* persisted in making him the Republican candidate for Congress on two or three different occasions. They aided in dividing, distracting, and demoralizing the Republican party in this city that Mr. Spencer might be made chairman of the General Committee and "run the machine" in the interest of Mr. Greeley. Mr. Spencer was all correct as long as he danced to Greeley's music; but the moment he made faces at any of the free lovers of the *Tribune*, that moment he was read out of the party—he was no longer politically sound; he was assailed as a cutthroat and a ruffian. Spencer, it is true, made a fool of himself; but this is no justification for Mr. Greeley turning his back upon the man whose whole life has been devoted to his service. Mr. Greeley has exhibited in this affair not only meanness and maligalty, but heartless ingratitude."

LIVE LOOSE LION.

Excitement on the Savannah Boulevard.

Yesterday afternoon a lion and lioness, attached to the Museum of Mr. Meeves, got loose from their cage. The latter escaped into the street, and created quite a stir among the pedestrians of Bull street, both male and female. The excitement prevailing was intense. There was a perfect Frou-Frou of silk and satin as the animal leaped the fence, and made the Boulevard of Savannah the scene of her antics. A crowd gathered, scaring the animal hugely, and she made tracks for security into the premises of Mr. Alfred Hartridge, frightening the servants, who vacated their premises, giving to the live lioness a full scope, where she remained until her keeper appeared, and with kind words and a rope, assisted by six men, carried her home.—*Savannah News.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Income Tax Cases.

Nisi Prius—Judge Sharswood.

In the cases brought by the different railroad companies against the Collectors of Internal Revenue to test the applicability of the income tax to incomes paid or payable after the 31st of December, 1869, counsel were in attendance by appointment to argue the question, but the Chief Justice, who was to hear the case, not being in court, the matter went over until Saturday, Judge Sharswood continuing the preliminary injunction until that day.

Owned Up.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

H. P. Bender, alias Benjamin White, a good-looking young man, pleaded guilty to a charge of entering a store with intent to steal. On the night of the 14th instant he was caught by a policeman as he was leaving the store No. 504 N. Eighth street, with two pairs of boots he had just stolen therefrom.

Paving Orthodox Street.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

The case occupying the Court and jury to-day was that of the Commonwealth ex rel. Emanuel Peters, vs. The Commissioners of Highways, which was an issue under a mandamus to try the question whether Mr. Peters was the person selected by the ordinance of Councils to pave Orthodox street, Frankford. The case is not concluded.

Civil Cases.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Supplee vs. McDonald. An action to recover for carpenter's work done. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $215.

John D. Jones vs. Creswell J. Hunt. An action of replevin to recover goods alleged to have been taken upon a wrongful distress for rent. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Thayer.

Bruce vs. Rettew. An action of replevin to recover an organ obtained by false and fraudulent pretenses and afterwards pledged with defendant. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $216·13.

Cabot & Etting vs. Verree & Mitchell. Verdict by agreement for plaintiffs, $1537·69.

Edwin V. Machette vs. Stilwell S. Bishop. An action on a promisory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $3661·65.

The Newspaper Mania.

Some arithmetician asserts that within a few years one hundred newspapers have started and failed in Chicago, and that $90,000,000 have been sunk in journalistic failures in New York. No number of warnings are, however, sufficient to deter individuals from undertaking fresh journalistic ventures, when there is seemingly no field for them. Since the war New York and Philadelphia have had a whole crop of new dailies, all of which, with one exception, have been unable to obtain a living foothold. Notwithstanding this, the two cities are to have four more daily papers within a few days' time. So much pluck, enterprise, and capital were deserving of a better fate.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	93
Con. Stock	96⅝	Pacific Mail Steam.	43⅝
do. scrip	93⅜	Western Union Tele	33⅛
N. Y. & Erie Rail	23⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R. com	64⅞
Ph. and Rea. R	109⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	79
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	97	Adams Express	63
Cle. and Pitt. R.	106⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co.	29⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.	78⅜	United States	45
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88⅜	Gold	115¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	121⅜	Market strong.	

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Cotton quiet; sales of 600 bales middling uplands at 23½c. Flour—State and Western advanced 5@10c.; State, $4·70@5·50; Western, $4·65@5·25; Southern firmer at $5·00@9·75. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; No. 1, $1·19@1·21; No. 2, $1·16; winter red Western, $1·27@1·29. Corn—Old firmer; old mixed Western $1·15 in store; new do., $1·10@1·12 afloat. Oats firmer; State, 67@69c.; Western, 61@62c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; mess, $28·50. Lard steady; steam in tierces, 16½@16⅝c. Whisky nominal at $1·06.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—Cotton dull at 22½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm; white and yellow, $1·10@111. Oats steady at 63@66c. Rye unchanged. Provisions firm at yesterday's prices. Whisky quiet at $1·04@1·04½.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Pacific Squadrons.

Raid of New York Thieves.

Pocket Picking by Wholesale.

Attack upon a Sheriff's Posse

Two Citizens Mortally Wounded.

Celebrations of Fifteenth Amendment.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Richmond Calamity.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A committee left Alexandria last night to attend to the wants of the wounded and take care of the remains of the dead in Richmond.

T. A. Brelvis, of Alexandria, one of the killed, was a prominent merchant of Alexandria. A report reached here this morning that his wife died during last night from excess of grief at the sad fate of her husband.

The Pacific Fleet—Composition of the Squadron.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Rear-Admiral Turner, commanding the Pacific fleet, took his departure from the Navy Yard (Marc Island) on the 11th ultimo, in the Saranac, for Mazatlan, Panama, and the South Pacific, with his chief of staff, Commander P. C. Johnson, in command of the ship, Captain Sartori having been temporarily detached and placed in charge of the Lackawanna, which is undergoing some repairs, as is also the Admiral's flag-ship, Pensacola.

The efficient naval officer, Commodore W. Rodgers Taylor, commanding the North Squadron of the Pacific fleet, left San Francisco on the 21st instant in his temporary flag ship, Mohican, for a cruise to Victoria and Puget Sound, to look after American interests in that quarter of his command, steam only being used after reaching Cape Flattery in order to get up the straits to Esquimal, which is the naval station for the English vessels on the Pacific. San Juan was visited, and a general cruise of the sound is expected to be made, after which he will return to San Francisco about the middle of May, at which time the Ossipee, the Commodore's regular flagship, will have completed her repairs, he will then transfer his flag to her and sail for the South Pacific, her destination being Callao, Peru.

The Cyane still remains at Sitka. The St. Mary's has nearly completed repairs, and is fitting up for a cruise. The Jamestown is on a trip to the Caroline Islands, with orders to stop *en route* at Honolulu and the Mulgrave Islands. The Saginaw is at the Midway Islands, superintending the contract for deepening the entrance to the harbor at that place, which is to be used by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels, as well as naval vessels, for a coaling depot, etc. The Saginaw runs to Honolulu about once a month for supplies.

The President and the Darien Canal Scheme.

It is a matter of great doubt whether General Grant's eager desire for an interoceanic canal across the Darien Isthmus will be fully realized, as the numerous reports, both of official and private nature, from the Government surveying expedition now there are not very encouraging.

It is considered by many that the best course to pursue will be for the United States to aid a New York Company, with Marshall O. Roberts at its head, which has a concession from the Mexican Government for a canal across the Tehuantepec route, but it is also a matter of doubt whether the Government would be willing to divide the honors of such an undertaking with a private company.

The great objection to this route has been a sand-bar in front of the outlet into the Gulf of Mexico, on which there was only about thirteen feet of water. It has, however, been ascertained that below the bar is the muddy bottom of the harbor, and experienced navigators, including Admiral Porter, are of the opinion that the sand-bar can be removed by digging.

FROM NEW YORK.

Extensive Burglary.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The residence of Charles K. Reynolds, on Palisade avenue, West Hoboken, was entered by burglars and robbed of silver-ware, money, etc., to the value of over $1000. The burglars prevented any interference from the occupants by overpowering them by using chloroform.

Pickpockets' Raid on a Circus.

Herman D. Bruiker, a produce dealer at Washington market, was robbed, at French's circus, at Hoboken, last night, of $1050. The circus seemed to have been invaded by New York robbers, as many others were boldly robbed, and the police were powerless.

Celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 28.—The colored people of this State announce that they will hold a celebration here on the 18th of May in honor of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. The leading Republicans of the country have been invited.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 114¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 115¾; do. 1864, do., 114¼; do. 1865 do., 114¼; do. do. new, 113¼; do. 1867, 113¼; do. 1868, 113⅜; 10-40s, 108¾; Canton Co., 73½; Cumberland preferred, 31¼; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 102¾; Adams Express, 63½; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 96¾; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 121½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Terrible Fight with Desperadoes.

LOUISVILLE, April 28.—On Tuesday last, at Glasgow Junction, 91 miles south of this city, there was a terrible fight between the sheriff and his posse and two desperadoes named Shives, for whose arrest the sheriff had a warrant. The Shives fired on the sheriff and his party, mortally wounding two of the most estimable citizens of the county. The desperadoes then escaped, but the citizens turned out in large numbers, hunted them down with dogs, and captured them. One of them was found to have been wounded in the fight. They were both placed in the Glasgow jail under a strong guard, as the public excitement is so intense that it is thought an attempt will be made to take the prisoners from the jail and hang them.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 28—11·30 A.M.—Consols, 94⅛ for both money and account. American securities firm. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88⅝; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 89⅜; 10-40s, 86. American stocks steady; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 27⅜.

LIVERPOOL, April 28—11·30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11@11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. California Wheat, 9s. 3d.@9s. 4d; red Western, 8s.@8s. 1d. Peas, 36s. Lard firm. Bacon, 64s. for short-ribbed middles, and 58s. for Cumberland cut.

PARIS, April 28.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 35c.

ANTWERP, April 28.—Petroleum opened firm.

LONDON, April 28.—Sugar quiet at 27s.@27s. 6d. for cargoes afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 28—1·30 P. M.—American securities firm; United States 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 88¼; of 1867, 89⅜. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19⅛; Illinois Central, 111¾.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, April 28, 1870.

There is an improved feeling at the Stock Board and in nearly every branch of trade as the defeat of the funding bill becomes more certain. Money is abundant and the demand daily increasing, but the rates continue at 5@6 per cent. on call, and at 6@7 per cent. on sixty or ninety days' time. The best grades of paper are in great demand, and sell freely on presentation at the above figures.

The gold market is exceedingly active and somewhat excited. The sales opened at 115, which was the highest point reached, and stood at noon at 114⅝.

Government bonds are in active demand, and buyers are largely in excess of sellers. The prices have made another upward leap since last night of nearly 2 per cent.

A large amount of business was done at the Stock Board this morning, at a further advance in prices. In State loans there were sales of the 1st series at 104¼. City 6s were steady, with sales at 102⅜ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad was very active, with sales at 51 1-16. Pennsylvania Railroad was in demand, with sales at 58⅛@58¾. Camden and Amboy sold at 122, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 42¼. 37¾ was bid for Catawissa preferred and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares no movement; 17 was bid for Schuylkill preferred and 34½ for Lehigh.

Bank, Coal, and Passenger Railway shares were dull but firm.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$600	City 6s, N.	102⅜	100 sh	Read R.	.c.50 1-16
$200	do.	102⅜	300	do.	.50 1-16
$4000	do.	102⅞	100	do.	.c.50 1-16
$200	Pa 6s, 1 se.	104⅛	200	do.	.85wn.50 1-16
$2000	Phil & Sun 7s, c	95½	100	do.	.50 1-16
$1000	Le gold 1..b5.	92⅞	200	do.	ls.b60wn.50 1-16
$3000	Phil & E 7s...		500	do.	ls..rg&in.50 1-16
	60dys....	91⅜	100	do.	.2d&i.50 1-16
$2000	do.	91¼	100	do.	.2d&i.50 1-16
58 sh	Penna R.	.ls. 58⅜	200	do.	..ls.50 1-16
20	do.	58⅜	100	do.	.c.50 1-16
87	do.	..ls. 58¼	200	do.	.ls.b5.50 1-16
100	do.	.b60. 58¼	100	do.	.s5wn.50 1-16
69 sh	C & Am R.	ls.122	100	do.	.50 1-16
100 sh	Leh Nav.	s30. 34⅜	100	do.	.s30.50 81
200 sh	Read s5wn.	50 1-16	100	do.	..b60.51 1-16

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅞@117⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115¾; do., 1864, 114¼@114¾; do., 1865, 114¼@115; do., July, 1865, 113¾@113¾; do., 1867, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1868, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; Cur. 6s, 112¼@112¾. Gold, 114¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅞@117; do., 1862, 115¼@115¾; do. 1864, 114⅜@114¾; do. 1865, 114¼@114¾; do. 1865, new, 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1867, do. 113⅜@113¾; do. 1868, do., 113⅜@113⅝; 10-40s, 108¾@108⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112¼@112¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 114⅝@115¼; Silver, 106@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $865@875; Central Pacific R. R., $920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $760@770.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M.	115	10·50	A. M.	114⅝
10·04	"	114⅞	11·30	"	114⅝
10·05	"	115	11·37	"	114⅞
10·10	"	114⅞	11·44	"	115⅛
10·12	"	114⅞	11·47	"	115

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 28.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Feed is steady at former rates; sales of Bran at $27@28; fine shipstuffs at $29@32; and Middlings at $31@34 per ton.

The Flour market presents no new feature, there being very little demand for shipment, and only a moderate inquiry from the local trade. The receipts and stocks are light, and with relatively higher prices for wheat, holders are firm in their views. About 900 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $4·37½@4·50; extras at $4·50@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. $5·50@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. In Corn Meal, nothing doing.

There is very little movement to record in the Wheat market; 500 bushels Indiana red sold at $1·27. Rye is held at $1·05 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is without essential change; 4500 bushels yellow sold at $1·14@1·15, including 400 bushels damaged yellow at $1·12. Oats are fairly active, and 7000 bushels Western sold, part at 51c. and part on private terms. In Barley and Malt, nothing doing.

Whisky is dull and nominal at $1·05 for iron-

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE TRIBUNE ROLLING IN THE GUTTER.

From the N. Y. Times.

The course of the *Tribune* during the last few days must have astonished those who have not recognized in Mr. Horace Greeley the great original of Pecksniff. His life is an "organized hypocrisy." For years he has been pretending that he never sought office, and never desired it. Yet for years he schemed and plotted for it, and then poured forth a bitter lamentation concerning the ingratitude of the political associates with whom he had acted. More recently he has been discovered engaged in one of the most unscrupulous and profligate conspiracies of which political annals bear record, with the object of winning the Governorship at the next election. This time he did not associate himself with such men as Governor Seward, but he went over to the enemies of his party, and basely offered himself to them for sale. The Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society declared, in a formal report at their recent meeting, that John Morrissey promised him the Democratic vote in his contest for the Governorship if he would lend his paper to a specific purpose for which they wanted it. The report of the interview between Morrissey and Greeley was published in the *Sun*, and although Mr. Greeley denied the accuracy of some portions of it, yet the reporter completely upset his denials, and after that Mr. Greeley was silent—because he is a "prudent" man, like his dear friend Major de Boots.

So much for his political honesty. He has now either by his own act, or by that of still baser instruments, dragged journalism through an abyss of filth never before seen in this country. On St. Patrick's day he made a Pecksniffian speech about the use of personalities in the press. He pretended to deplore these personalities, and earnestly begged his hearers not to encourage them. The journal at which his remarks seemed to be aimed is at least free from the guilt of the *Tribune*. The *Tribune* lends its columns to every slanderer, in the hope of concealing the irreparable mischief which it has sustained in consequence of recent revelations. The "warblers" have brought it to grief, and now it hopes to silence the just voice of criticism by devices which the riff-raff of the streets would deem too foul to use.

That the philosopher of the *Tribune* is in the habit of cursing like a drab is notorious—but he must be taught not to curse in print. On Tuesday he allowed some miserable devotee of the Frothingham sect to put forward a scurrilous statement to the effect that we had misrepresented their high priest, and then refused to do him justice. The following correspondence will be a sufficient reply to this falsehood:—

"To the Editor of the New York *Times*—

"Dear Sir:—Will you do me justice by furnishing the name of the correspondent who ascribed to me the atrocious sentiments on which you commented this morning? Yours, very truly,

"O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

"No. 50 West Thirty-sixth street, April 19, 1870."

"THE 'TIMES' OFFICE, April 20.

"The Editor of the *Times* begs to inform Mr. Frothingham, in reply to his note of the 19th, that the passage referred to formed part of the outline of his Sunday's discourse, as furnished by one of the regular reporters of the *Times*, and published in its columns on Monday morning."

Our reporter vouched for the accuracy of his account, and after that we heard nothing more from Mr. Frothingham. But a meddlesome busybody, named Oliver Johnson, who is always fuming round newspaper offices, brought us a long and impudent letter on the subject, which we declined to publish. We would have published any statement from Mr. Frothingham, but we were not bound to publish Mr. Oliver Johnson's outburst of vulgarity and insolence. He carried it to the great dirt heap of which the *Tribune* is the proprietor, and shot his rubbish there—and a good riddance of it.

But the *Tribune* adds to this person's tirade a statement which deserves some notice from us, little as we are disposed to follow it into the mire where it has been groveling for days past. It refers to Governor Raymond, whom it abused persistently, wantonly and malignantly for upward of five and twenty years. It poured out every variety of its vile slanders upon him, and now raises its Pecksniffian wail over his name only in the spirit of a cowardly defamer. It then adds that "our circulation has steadily declined." Our reply to this is short and simple—the *Tribune* "lies deliberately, willfully, wickedly, with naked intent to defame and malign. It knows that its lie is utterly without excuse or plausibility." Now, this is not the sort of language for which we have any partiality, but we copy it from the *Tribune*, where it appears with other "impotent" buffoonery and ruffianism peculiar to venal journalists and moral Pecksniffs. As for the *Tribune* itself, the description of it given by its own friends is its most fatal accuser. It is a mean, slanderous, and dishonest sheet, and it has probably done more to degrade morals and journalism than any paper which was not liable to be instantly suppressed by the police.

THE PLEBISCITE.

From the N. Y. World.

The sense of the Emperor's *plebiscite* to the French is:—Are you willing my son should reign after me? The text puts "liberal reforms" in the place of "son," and thus, though everybody knows the terms are not synonymous, the peculiar wording of the formula makes a hostile vote upon it very difficult. To vote for liberal reforms is to vote in favor of the Prince Imperial becoming Emperor on the demise of his respected sire; to vote against such succession is, in so many words, to vote against liberal reform, and few Frenchmen will care to write themselves down lovers of Bourbonism by such a ballot as that. Accordingly, by a clever *petitio principii*, the Emperor puts himself in a position to almost certainly receive nineteen out of every twenty votes cast; while nothing is left the irreconcilables, legitimists, and other anti-Bonapartists but to persuade people not to vote at all. In this it is not likely that their efforts will meet any great success. There is a certain fascination about putting "the thing in the box" which few are able to resist. At the moment of standing at the polls with his ticket in his grasp, a man is, or thinks he is—which is pretty much the same thing, so far as he is concerned—a king, a sovereign—the one human being upon the expression of whose will all other human beings must wait. To ask him, then, to forego this all-glorious moment is a thing abominable—so abominable that the chances are an hundred to one he will immediately resent the same by tearing off forthwith to the polls, and there depositing his ballot with even a more altitudinous feeling of sovereignty than usual, the effort to induce him to forego his rights heightening, by the very sense of contrast, the joy—superb, *grande*, ineffable—that the exercise of the right ordinarily confers. Shrewdly banking on this small frailty, the Emperor so frames his *plebiscitum* that, that to vote at all, you must almost necessarily vote in its favor. Those who oppose can scarcely vote against it other than by not voting at all: and, however easy this may be for your patriot of the Rochefort school, it does not suit the great mass. Accordingly, when the patriot from Paris proceeds to address Jacques Bonhomme in the provinces on the propriety of not voting, Jacques is quite apt to say:—"Whereto serve ballots but to confront the visage of the box? Am not I, Jacques Bonhomme, for one second in my life to be greater than even the Emperor by reason of the ballot which I hold in my hand, while his Majesty himself stands, hat in hand, a candidate at the polls, soliciting the honor of my electoral acquaintance?" The patriot will be hard pushed to answer this kind of thing; and accordingly the Emperor wins the first trick by getting Jacques and Victor, and Francois and Jean to the polls. Being there, with no very well defined idea, one may swear, except to vote somehow, the question arises, How will you vote? Will you vote for liberal reforms—for your right to vote, for the progressive glory of *la belle France*, for this and other *plebiscites?* Or will you vote against liberal reform, to have an iron collar round your neck like your great grandfather, and be ruled by aristocrats? Jacques, Francois, Victor, and Jean, of course, shout "Down with aristocrats!" and vote, every man of them, for liberal reforms, the succession of the Prince Imperial inclusive. And thus the Emperor wins the second trick, and with that trick the game.

It has been the strength of Napoleon III that he has been enabled at any time these eighteen years to refer to that vote in 1852 when eight millions of Frenchmen indorsed his course; and a like strength, now that the lion is old, he desires for his whelp. The overwhelming probabilities are that he will get it; that some nine millions of voters, a full half over all in these United States, the man and brother included, will authorize the succession of the Prince Imperial; and that in due time Napoleon IV will issue his decrees "by the grace of God and the will of the French people." Perhaps, were the issue plain and simple, for or against the Bonaparte dynasty, the result might be different, especially as in the year 1869 the votes stood 4,000,000 Imperialist to 3,000,000 Opposition; but, as it is, the dextrous wording of the *plebiscite* will, almost beyond doubt, overwhelmingly carry the day. From 1793 to 1852 no vote in France against a *plebiscite* has exceeded five per cent. of the vote for the *plebiscite*, and upon the average it has not been over half of one per cent.; in 1852, out of every one hundred votes the Emperor received ninety-seven votes, and three were cast against him. With this showing for seventy years of popular voting in France, it is hardly to be supposed but that this *plebiscite*, like others, will sweep everything before it. Such, at least, is the presumption from the figures; and a very different presumption it is that our electoral figures present. We may do this thing better than in France, but our returns show that, save in the great *plebiscites* in the time of Washington, our popular votes on the Presidential issue have been close—sometimes so close that Lincoln, for instance, got in, in 1860, by but some 1,900,000 votes out of a total of 4,700,000, our peculiar institutions permitting this kind of thing.

HOW THEY ARE GETTING ALONG.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We forget into how many hostile factions the Woman's Suffrage Association is just now divided, but we believe three or four. At any rate the sisterhood have split into so many parties and developed such a talent for falling out, that any doubt the public may have felt about their pre-eminent fitness for business must now be dispelled. Let us see then how they are getting along. In Massachusetts, where their prospects of success were supposed by themselves to be brightest, a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, allowing women to vote, has been rejected in the Legislature by a large majority, and the people seem to be glad of it. In Utah, where suffrage has already been given to the sex, the sex despise it. In Minnesota a Woman's Suffrage bill, which had passed the Legislature, has been killed by the Governor's veto. In Illinois, where the question was before the Constitutional Convention, 1400 women of Peoria petitioned *not* to be allowed to vote; so the sixteenth amendment is dead in Illinois also. But these facts would have little significance were it not evident that governors, legislatures, and conventions have only reflected the sentiments of the women of the country, and that the ladies, who indirectly exert a powerful influence in politics, are passing from indifference towards the suffrage to positive opposition. Really, Miss Anthony is getting along very well indeed.

This, however, is not all. Mrs. Henry B. Stanton has been travelling in the West, and has lost $200 by the failure of certain railway connections, whereupon she cries:—"Women have not one word to say about railroads, stages, and bridges. When we have, oh! what order and harmony will reign! With sober women for engineers and conductors, there will be no smash ups, nor running off before they are sent." Now this is a comforting promise; and we might reasonably hope that the dear creatures who have succeeded so perfectly in governing the nursery, and teaching "order and harmony" to reign among the scullions and chambermaids, who have set up three or four suffrage associations, and managed the complicated business of a newspaper, will direct railways much better than Vanderbilt and Prescott Smith, if they ever get a chance. A woman who can rule an Irish cook and bring up a baby can of course do anything, and a mind capable of tackling the problems of the kitchen and the publication office will have no difficulty with the mysteries of freight-tariffs, time-tables, and the right of way. But just here comes an appalling revelation. Before the wail of Mrs. Henry B. Stanton has died away, a plaint of fearful import issues from the lips of Miss Virginia Penny. Miss Penny has been a zealous and practical advocate of the woman cause, her efforts being directed to getting her suffering sisters not political franchises but profitable work. Thus she has been much in contact with the Stanton-Anthony coterie, and has seen something of the "order and harmony" which reign in the management of their affairs. She assures us that the ladies of the *Revolution* have no heads. They advertise books for sale when they have not the books and can't get them. They forget to make change. They put people's names on their reports without permission. They are generally mixed in their ideas of business, and loose in their notions of commercial ethics. They printed Miss Penny's name as Vice-President of the Equal Rights Association, though Miss Penny knew nothing about it and does not believe in the Equal Rights Association. They would not answer her questions. They would not pay for her articles, but proposed to appropriate them after they had been turned into a book. Miss Anthony was President of a woman's typesetters' association, but when Miss Penny wanted some women to set type Miss Anthony could not tell her where to find them. The only practical thing the *Revolution* ladies could do was to borrow Miss Penny's parlor to hold meetings in. Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Myra Bradwell, Parker Pillsbury, the whole tribe of agitators, were equally bad. They were indefatigable talkers, but had no more idea of business than Dora Copperfield. In point of fact, they were shiftless.

This is bad. Miss Virginia Penny is a lady of reputation, and knows what she is talking about. If Miss Anthony cannot manage a little affair like the Equal Rights Association, how would she ever get along with the Erie Railway? If they don't know how to change half a dollar at the *Revolution* office, how could they ever take up fares on an accommodation train, or pay off a force of two or three hundred laborers every Saturday night? It really seems as if the faculties of organization, promptness, attention to business, and a head for system, all the faculties indeed which women particularly need if they are to fill the new places to which they aspire, are the very ones in which Mrs. Stanton and her followers are especially deficient. At present we must say that Mrs. Henry B. Stanton's prospects of running a railroad and getting a vote seem equally vague and distant.

THE DANGER OF SAN DOMINGO.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Given, on the one hand, a President, the dispenser of the enormous patronage of this republic, who has set his heart on the acquisition of San Domingo—earnestly, sincerely, and honestly, without doubt, but with an obstinacy that answers all reason by persistence: who has already involved his credit in the project by the payment of $175,000 on a lease of the Bay of Samana, whose usefulness stands or falls by the same test, and by naval interference to protect the precarious San Domingo Government he is negotiating with from a party that is waging war against it in behalf of the Constitution which forbids the alienation of the territory, and to prevent the Haytiens from aiding the other party in this struggle for maintaining the independence of the island.

Given, on the other hand, the United States Senate, whose members all desire their share in the dispensation of this official patronage of the President; the greater number of whom regard its control as vital to their political existence; a considerable number of whom represent small constituencies and large schemes of private benefit; another considerable number of whom have no hold upon the States they represent beyond their present tenure, and are driven to the necessity of improving their brief opportunity; and all of whom recognize that to oppose the President in this project, which he has made almost a personal matter, is to abandon their share in this dispensation of official patronage. Add to this the situation of an administration majority so large that the opposition in the Senate is hardly an appreciable quantity.

From this situation it is to be expected that this so-called treaty of annexation will succeed in carrying the required two-thirds of the Senate, against their own convictions, and against enlightened public opinion. Yet it is a scheme which has already drawn us into unwarrantable interference with the inhabitants of that island; which is tainted with the fraud of Baez upon his countrymen, and with swindling loans which have mortgaged all the public lands and sold every privilege that was salable, and with an election imposture; which has easy possibilities of involving us in such a war for the occupation of the island as France and Spain tried in vain; which will give us a weak spot in war, and will involve us in great military and naval expenses to make it secure; which promises us only a disturbing element in the Government; which can be of no possible benefit to us, while it has possibilities of great evil; and which, if it be a beginning of a splendid scheme of annexation of tropical countries, has in it a future which will change the character of our Government, and will hasten on that change to a military autocracy which the disloyal predicted as the consequence of invoking the military power to prevent the secession of the Southern States.

PROFANE FEMALES.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

We have never for a moment doubted that every one of the shrieking sisterhood would ultimately learn to swear. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the oldest and toughest of them, has got so far along that she begins to look upon profanity as almost pious. In one of her recent letters from the Northwest to the *Revolution* she says:—

"Being informed the special train would leave at 6, I was ready at that hour, but the conductor being drunk, had gone off an hour before, and was anxiously inquiring for me at every stopping place along the line. At the end of the route a large audience waited my coming. My son and lyceum managers telegraphing, "Where is the train?" "Where is Mrs. Stanton?" At the other end, I stood tired, disgusted, indignant, replying, "Here I am, but where *is* the train?" At 8 o'clock, as no train returned, I went back to the hotel, bag and baggage (in a good state of mind to say —— it) while the audience at Monticello dispersed at 9 o'clock, cursing all womonkind."

When Mr. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, quietly nursing his sickly infant in his widowed home, read that letter, what must *he* have been "in a good state of mind to say?" He must be a very strange specimen of henpecked pusillanimity if he doesn't think that it is bad enough for women to go straggling about the country alone, haranguing a mob at every town, but that it is a great deal worse for them to hang around railroad depots at night and swear like a trooper when the trains fail to arrive on time. If we must have the ballot for women let us postpone it until we shall have read the obituary of the last of the women, male and female, who are now clamoring for it, so greatly to the disgust of all sensible people.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAVIS

PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,

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Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,

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NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONI STHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON.—The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leaves WILMINGTON at 6:45 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Fare to Wilmington 30 cents, Chester or Hook, 15 cents. 4 12 lm

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PURE WHEAT WHISKY,

Distilled from the Grain

BY

T. J. MARTIN & CO.,

KEYSTONE DISTILLERY,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

TWELFTH and WASHINGTON Sts.;

STORE,

No. 150 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

To whom it may concern:

All the leading medical authorities recognize the value of diffusive stimulants. Numerous eminent physicians and surgeons might be named who have advocated their employment in the treatment of a large class of disorders. No Dispensary is considered complete without them. They are prescribed in all public and private Hospitals, and administered by all bedside practitioners.

But the difficulty has been to obtain

Alcoholic Liquors Pure.

The pungent aroma of the fusel oil and biting acids present in all of them can be scented as the glass is raised to the lips. The nauseous flavor of these active poisons is perceptible to the palate, and a burning sensation in the stomach attests their existence when the noxious draught has gone down. Paralysis, idiocy, insanity and death are the pernicious fruits of such potations.

Medical science asks for a pure stimulant to use as a specific, which, while it diffuses itself through the system more rapidly than any other known agent, is brought into direct and active contact with the seat of disease. It is the property of the stimulant to diffuse, and by the aid of its peculiar nutritious component parts to invigorate, regulate, counteract and restore, and it is by the happy union of the principle of activity with the principles of invigoration and restoration that enables a

PURE WHISKY

To accomplish beneficial results.

Having great experience in the distilling of Whiskies, and the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the country, supplied with the latest improvements in apparatus for cleansing Whisky of fusel oil and other impurities, and by strict personal supervision, the proprietors of

Keystone Wheat Whisky

Are enabled to offer a

Pure Whisky

Distilled from WHEAT, and, being made from the grain, possesses all its

Nutritious Qualities,

and can be relied upon to be strictly as represented, having been examined thoroughly by the leading analytical chemists of this city, whose certificates of its purity and fitness for medical purposes are appended.

We invite examination, and any who would convince themselves we ask a rigid analysis.

T. J. MARTIN & CO.

N. B.—Notice that the caps and corks are branded with our name to prevent counterfeiting.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price per bottle, $1 50.

Orders sent to No. 150 N. FRONT Street will receive prompt attention.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, Nos. 108 and 112 Arch st. PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made a careful examination of the Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, and found it to be a perfectly pure article, and entirely free from fusel oil and other injurious substances. Its purity, and its pleasant and agreeable flavor, render it particularly valuable for medicinal purposes.

Yours truly, F. A. GENTH

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 138 Walnut street. PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—The sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, submitted to me for analysis, I find to be *pure*, and, as such, I highly recommend it for medicinal purposes.

Respectfully, etc., WM. H BRUCKNER, Analyt. and Consult. Chemist.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, No. 417 Walnut street, PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1870.

Messrs. T. J. Martin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

Gentlemen:—I have made an analysis of the sample of Keystone Pure Wheat Whisky, sent by you for examination, and find it entirely free from fusel oil or any other deleterious matters, and I consider it applicable to any use for which *pure* whisky may be desired. [4 14 thsim

Respectfully, CHAS. M. CRESSON.

Sold Wholesale by FRENCH, RICHARDS & Co., N. W. corner TENTH and MARKET Sts.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 23 2p5

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Street.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, 9 2 Philadelphia.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON, 2 17 6 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.

For Circulars apply to

3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,

ELEVE DE PARIS,

FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,

On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.

No. 209 S. NINTH Street, 9 6 Philadelphia.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 3 1 Also, WOOL SACKS.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,256,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·98
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·98	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE

Building Association AND OF Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,

N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869 $144,908·62.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $324,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,091,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$786,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 8 4

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL (23 months)	1092
NEW YORK (18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN (17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER (20 months)	669
EQUITABLE (17 months)	836

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 1 25

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
8 5

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1866. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Evermus,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising boats or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS.,

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [4 1

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

2 5 6 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philad

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A lad named Henry O'Neil, fourteen years of age, residing at No. 8 Harper's alley, fell from a ladder yesterday and had his arm fractured. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Thomas Harrington, aged thirty years, residing at No. 819 Cherry street, was admitted to the same institution with a sprained wrist, also caused by falling off a ladder.

—While the family of Mr. J. R. C. Ward, residing at 1328 Arch street, were looking at the parade on Tuesday, thieves entered the dining-room, in the rear, by scaling a fence, and carried off about $150 worth of silverware.

—At Simpson's print works, yesterday afternoon, Daniel McNeill, aged fourteen years, fell through a hatchway, to a depth of forty feet, fracturing a leg and an arm, and was otherwise so seriously injured that he is not expected to survive. He was taken to his home in Manayunk.

—Yesterday afternoon a tenement house in Dougherty's court, running north from Alaska street, between Seventh and Eighth, fell to the ground. The house was in bad repair, and the inhabitants had ample notice of the fall, and escaped without injury.

—Yesterday having been named for the hearing in the case of Charles Kelly, who stabbed L. S. Foster, the accused was present, but Foster did not appear, and there was a further postponement until the 10th of May.

—D. L. Young, formerly Sergeant of Police, was knocked down and robbed on Sunday night, at Canal street and Germantown road. Mr. Young was severely injured.

Domestic Affairs.

—A railroad clerk at Toledo shot and killed his wife yesterday afternoon.

—A bill was introduced in the House yesterday to extend the Hoe patent.

—Clark's machine work's at Rochester, N. Y., have been destroyed by fire.

—A report, awarding ex-Minister J. Ross Browne $6000 in coin, has been submitted to the Senate.

—The Canadian Government is preparing to send troops to the Red River by way of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Michigan.

—Very little progress was made with the Tariff in the House yesterday, and it is likely soon to give way to the Internal Revenue bill.

—A destructive fire occurred in Springfield, Mass., yesterday, by which one hundred hands are thrown out of employment. Loss, $200,000.

—The Indians on the Cheyenne reservations have been very insolent of late, and there are said to be strong indications that they will soon break out into open hostilities.

—Another discussion arose in the House yesterday on the subject of a general amnesty to the ex-Confederates, the debate occurring on a bill introduced to remove the disabilities of certain Texans.

Foreign Affairs.

—Bismark is convalescent.

—The bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been carried in Committee of the House of Commons.

—Spain is impatient of its provisional government. Serrano will accept a republic, it is asserted, if Prim will agree to it.

—General Santzos, Greek War Minister, has resigned in consequence of the strong representations by foreign powers in regard to the brigand outrage.

—The Sultan has protested to the powers against the negotiation of a loan by the Khedive. He also objects to the Roumanian Government coining money at its own mint.

—Prince Frederick, of Prussia, is said to be the Government candidate for the Spanish throne, but Napoleon says his candidature might be a cause of war between France and Prussia.

THE NEW YORK JOURNALS.

The following interesting particulars concerning the leading daily papers of New York we find in *Harper's Bazar:*—

The *Tribune* property is estimated to be worth a million dollars, which includes two or three hundred thousand dollars of real estate. It is the intention to take down the present building within a year or two, and erect in its place a superb edifice that will contain every convenience and appliance known to modern newspaper offices. The profits of the paper in 1869 were $163,000, which is $1630 on each share. There are one hundred shares in the company, of which Mr. Sinclair, publisher, owns the largest amount, or twenty-one; Mr. Greeley, twelve; the estate of Mr. Stephen Clark, its late money editor, fourteen; Dr. J. C. Ayer, the Lowell medicine man, sixteen; the late Mr. Richardson's estate, five; Bayard Taylor, five; T. N. Hooker, foreman of the composing department, five; Mr. Runkle, who has just married Mrs. Calhoun, two; Oliver Johnson, of the *Independent*, one; Mr. Cleveland, brother-in-law of Mr. Greeley, one; two other of the printers, one each; Mr. Smalley, the London correspondent, two; Solon Robinson, two; Solomon A. Cheney, three; John Hooper, two; and B. F. Camp, two. Mr. Greeley now receives $10,000 a year salary, and Mr. Sinclair, the publisher, an equal sum, while the pay of Mr. Reid, the managing editor, is $5,000, but will probably soon be increased to $8,500.

The principal writers on the *World* are understood to be Mr. Marble, the proprietor, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Hurlburt, Mr. Evans, Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Stilson, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Hickey, Mr. Calkins, Mr. Kirwan, Mr. Ford, and several others. The managing editor is Mr. D. G. Croly, a very capable and experienced man.

Among the *Sun* writers are Mr. Dana, chief, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. H. B. Stanton, Mr. Hitchcock, Mr. Weyman, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Comstock, Mr. Knox, Dr. Wood, and especially that lively gentleman, Mr. Amos J. Cummings, the managing editor.

In the *Times*, now under the general management and control of Mr. George Jones, one of the largest proprietors, are Mr. Sheppard, manager, Mr. Bacon, Mr. L. J. Jennings, Mr. S. M. Chamberlain, late of the Buffalo *Commercial*, Mr. J. T. Thompson, Mr. H. W. Raymond, Mr. Sinclair.

The *Herald*, for some time under the general charge of Mr. T. D. Putnam, has on its staff Dr. Wallace, Captain Lyons, Mr. Hosmer, Mr. Chase, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Glen, Mr. Smythe, Mr. Leaming, and others.

THE RICHMOND CATASTROPHE.

Fuller Particulars—Fifty-eight Persons Killed and Two Hundred Wounded—A City in Mourning.

In addition to the particulars published exclusively in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday afternoon, the following details by Associated Press are sent, dated

RICHMOND, April 27.—About 11 o'clock the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia was crowded with eminent citizens and many of the public at large, who were drawn there by curiosity to hear the result of the late hearing of the question as to the mayoralty of Richmond.

The friends of Messrs. Ellison and Chahoon, who comprise the prominent Republicans and Conservatives of the city, had assembled to hear the decision, which it was expected would be given to-day. Among the many prominent persons were ex-Goveror Wells, ex-Congressman Nelson, Judge John A. Meredith, Patrick H. Aylett, ex-United States District Attorney for this District, ex-United States District Attorney L. H. Chandler, and others.

At 11 o'clock the gallery of the court-room, which was crowded, fell in. The floor followed, and all thereon descended thirty feet to the floor below, which was the floor of the House of Delegates of Virginia, on which some few of the members of a caucus were waiting around. There was a general crush of all the timbers, and the falling of the inside wall, by which were killed the following:—

THE KILLED.

Patrick Aylett, Captain Charters, Chief of the Fire Brigade; E. M. Schofield, lately Assessor, and brother of General Schofield, late Secretary of War; Dr. J. B. Brock, editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*; Julius A. Hobson, city collector; S. Diegger, a member of the House of Delegates; T. A. Brenis, commission merchant of Alexandria; Samuel Eaton, of Boston, Mass., and formerly manager of the Boston Theatre; Powhatan Roberts, Commissioner in Chancery of the Court of Common Pleas; James A. Blasmiere, of Berlin, Prussia; S. E. Burnham, of Syracuse, N. Y.; N. P. Howan, lawyer; A. Levy, merchant; J. W. D. Blank, col'd Senator from Prince Edward; J. Watson, merchant, of Danville; Thomas H. Wilcox, ex-Rebel General; Samuel H. Hairston, a wealthy landowner, of Henry county; Charles J. Grinnan, of Washington, D. C.; Robert H. Maury, Jr., land agent; Edward Ward, of England; William W. Davis, coal merchant; John Robertson, Baptist minister; Colonel Pichgrew; Wodfolk T. Foley, Deputy United States Marshal; W. E. Randolph, of New York; R. E. Bradshaw, grocer, and thirty-three others, among whom were one captain, one sergeant and nine privates of the police, who were on duty in the building.

WOUNDED.

Among the wounded were ex-Governor Wells, ribs broken and otherwise internally injured; Mayor H. H. Ellison, slightly; Mayor Chahoon, slightly; L. H. Chandler, Judge John A. Meredith, James Neeson, John Howard, R. Bongess, Collector of the District; William C. Dunham, agent of the Virginia and New York Steamship Line; Hon. Thomas S. Bocock, ex-Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, leg amputated; General M. D. Corse, ex-Major-General of the Rebel army; Colonel George W. Brent, of Alexandria; Captain George W. Allen, Port Warden; W. C. Elam, newspaper correspondent and broker; Thomas S. Baldwin, merchant, from Newark, New Jersey; W. J. Cheslerman, of the Petersburg *Index;* William H. Loper, merchant, of Baltimore, and about one hundred others.

RECOVERY OF THE DEAD BODIES.

Directly after the disaster occurred the fire-alarm was used to give notice, and the hook and ladder companies of the city repaired at once to the scene. A cordon of police was drawn around the building, and the ladders were thrown up to the windows. For three hours the scene was full of horror. Minute after minute there appeared, swung out by a rope tied around the middle, the body of some popular favorite, who, after being swung on to the shoulders of one of the fire brigade, were brought down the ladder into the green of the public Park, where it was instantly surrounded by two or three thousand of those who had gathered to recognize the slain. The Park was filled with anxious, weeping women, and anxious men, until two o'clock, when the last victim was drawn from the building.

GENERAL MOURNING.

After this the police closed the park, refusing admittance to any one. The bodies of the dead having been sent out, all the stores in the city were closed, and placards put up on all the doors, "Closed in consequence of the disaster at the Capitol." No more business was done during the day. To-night meetings were held of the Press Association, members of the late military associations, and members of the Bar and citizens generally. To-morrow will be observed as a day of general mourning.

—The New Orleans Police Board have dismissed the entire detective police force of that city.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.

WARRANTED GENUINE OLD

Government Java Coffee

Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MATTHEW CRAIG, ASSIGNEE, ETC., VS. JOHN McLEAN AND SARAH, HIS WIFE. DISTRICT COURT. Sci. Fa., March Term, 1870.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund in Court derived from a Sheriff's sale, under the above entitled writ, of—

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the west side of American street, in the Seventeenth ward of the City of Philadelphia, 180 feet north from Master street, thence northward along American street 72 feet, thence westward at right angles to American street 61 feet 7¾ inches, thence westward at right angles to Cadwalader street 61 feet 7¾ inches to said Cadwalader street, thence southwardly along the same 72 feet, thence eastward at right angles thereto 48 feet 1¾ inches, and thence further eastward at right angles to American street 48 feet 1¾ inches to beginning.

Subject to ground-rent of $432.

Will attend to the duties of his appointment upon WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1870, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, in said city, when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. E. C. MITCHELL,

4 28 10t Auditor.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to

W. BOLLMAN, President,
3 28 6w No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 22s

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Store).

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5 03 | MOON RISES..... 4 24
SUN SETS..... 6 52 | HIGH WATER..... 0 17

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Ocean Queen	Stettin	New York	April 2
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	April 9
Weser	Southampton	New York	April 12
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	April 15
New York	Havre	New York	April 16
Malta	Liverpool	New York v. B.	April 19
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B.	April 19
Holland	Liverpool	New York	April 20
Manhatian	Liverpool	New York	April 20
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	April 21

FOR EUROPE.

America	New York	Bremen	April 23
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 30
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 30
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	April 30
Weser	New York	Bremen	April 30
Paraguay	New York	London	April 30
Nemesis	New York	Liverpool	April 30
England	New York	Liverpool	April 30
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	May 3
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	May 4
New York	New York	Bremen	May 5
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	May 7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	May 7
Pereire	New York	Havre	May 14
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	May 14
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool v. H.	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J.W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	April 23
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	April 30
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	April 30
Missouri	New York	Havana	May 5
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	May 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenney, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. bark Dunbrody, Sheekels, Kingston, Ja., Workman & Co.
Br. brig Airola, Thompson, Barbados, C. C. Van Horn.
Schr R. P. Reynard, Huntley, Alexandria, Captain.
Steamtug J. G. Whipple, Lawson, Bucksville, S. C., Captain.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Ital. brig Messaggiero, Ambrosano, 60 days from Palermo, with fruit, etc., to Paul Pohi, Jr.
Br. brig Hermes, Wilkie, 18 days from Porto Cabello, with coffee, etc., to John Daltett & Co.
Schr Adeliza, Wright, 9 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.
Schr Eliza B. Emery, Clayton, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Lochiel, Haskell, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, 6 days from Orland, Me., with ice to Souder & Adams.
Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Masonic, from Genoa.

WENT TO SEA.

Bark George Canning, for Cork; brigs Penniman, for Boston; and Kate Fisher, for Newburyport, went to sea 27th inst.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 28.—The following boats left this morning, in tow:—

R. H. Foust, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Charlie and Carrie, with grain to N. S. Smith & Co.
Maggie, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 27.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

C. N. Sabey, with grain, for Philadelphia.
Childs, with bone dust, for Wilmington.
Hamlet, with iron, for Trenton.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 27.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

G. C. Gere, Myrtle, Camilla, and D. R. Graves, all with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 28.—Barge Buster, with moulding sand, left for New York last evening. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, from Liverpool 4th ult., at New Orleans yesterday.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 25th inst.

Steamship J. S. Green, Pace, hence, at Norfolk 25th inst., and left for Richmond.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 24th inst.

Bark Guiona, Dexter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 26th inst.

Brig Alberti, Harriman, from Sagua, was at Delaware Breakwater 26th inst.

Schr F. C. Warren, Dickinson, hence, below Providence 25th inst.

Schr Olive, Reynolds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 25th inst.

Schr Ida McCabe, Pick, hence for Norwich, at New London 23d inst.

Schr Henrietta, McLinda, hence, at Mystic 23d inst.

Schr J. R. Kirkland, Taylor, hence, at Norfolk 25th instant.

Schr Alice P. Higgins, Higgins, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.

Schr Eastern Belle, Kilborn, hence, at Portland 25th inst.

Schr A. Heaton, Phinney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 21st inst.

Schr Mary E. Amsden, Lavender, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 21st inst.

Schrs Glenwood, Dickerson; J. C. Thompson, Vansant; and St. Mary, Steelman, hence, at Lynn 25th instant.

Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 26th inst., for Providence.

Schr Marietta Tilton, Miller, hence, at New Bedford 25th inst.

Schr M. Vassar, Christie, Jr., at Wareham 23d inst. from New Bedford, to load railroad iron for Philadelphia.

Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, hence for Norwich, at New York 26th inst.

Schr Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 23d inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, and C. C. Smith, Phillips, hence, at Pawtucket 25th inst.

Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 23d inst.

Schr Mary Ann Greer, Fleming, hence, at Newport P. M. 25th inst.

Schr Lehman Blew, Buckalew, hence, at Newburyport 25th inst.

Schr Abigail Raynes, Smith, hence, did not arrive at Newburyport 25th inst. She was repairing at Newport on the 24th.

Schrs Lady Ellen, Leeds, and Reading RR. No. 49, Little, hence, at Providence 25th inst.—the latter for Pawtucket.

Schrs Flight, Crowell, from Boston; Elizabeth, Edward, from do.; and Lizzie D. Small, Tice, from Danversport, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst. and sailed again next morning.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Information has been received, through the United States Consul at Barcelona, that the work of enlarging the mole at that port is so far advanced as to furnish secure shelter to vessels of large draft under the east horn of the mole, without their having, as heretofore, to lighten. The depth of water is generally eighteen feet, with berths of twenty-four feet for a few vessels.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

PROPOSALS.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

To Railroad Contractors.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, corner of Cedar street, New York, until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1870, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging and Ballasting of that portion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in the State of Minnesota, extending from the Dalles of the St Louis River to the Red River, the western boundary of Minnesota (a distance of about 230 miles), including everything requisite to complete the road-bed for a single track, and necessary side tracks, ready to receive the rail superstructure. Proposals may be for the work in detail, or by the mile.

The said Company will also receive Proposals, at the same time and place, for the timber cross-ties, and for the iron rails, spikes, and fixtures for the road as above. The iron rails to be delivered on the dock at Duluth, Minnesota, or at the crossing of the Mississippi River, and the ties to be received according to blank forms which will be ready for distribution on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, at the office of the Company, as above, where plans of the structures, and maps and profiles of the road, with full specifications, can then be seen, and the time allowed for completion of the contracts made known.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed to be for the interest of the Company.

Printed circulars containing full information will be furnished on application, by mail or otherwise, to EDWIN F. JOHNSON, Chief Engineer, or to the President of the Company, at the office, No. 120 BROADWAY, as above.

J. GREGORY SMITH,

President Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

New York, April 26, 1870. 4 27 10t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11t No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALITY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.

Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.

W. A. PARKE, Agent, New York, Post Office Box 2044.
Office, No. 72 BEAVER Street. 3 28 6w

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29s No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

4 12 3m PHILADELPHIA.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 22 N. WATER St. and 23 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

MICHAEL WEAVER. GEORGE H. S. UHLER.

WEAVER & CO.,

Rope and Twine Manufacturers

AND

Dealers in Hemp and Ship Chandlery.

No. 29 North WATER Street,
4 1 1m No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

I HAVE ABANDONED THE OLD method of packing bodies in ice, and having a PATENT CORPSE-PRESERVING CASKET, which is entirely new, and which has proven a perfect success, I desire to call the attention of the public to the same. *I guarantee that all bodies* will be kept in a dry and perfect state of preservation for an indefinite period.

4 29 1m) JOSEPH A. MARKLE, Undertaker,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and BUTTONWOOD Sts

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28s PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 30, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 3, 1 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, May 7, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, May 14, 1 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 17, 1 P. M
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
To London	$100	To London	$33
To Paris	105	To Paris	40
	115		42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 6 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1s

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING A BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, as Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charges.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways, and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 29s No. 230 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO.,
1 19f No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., Agents at Savannah.
14

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
o. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers all on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 13 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 No. 133 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW BOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 13 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11s

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalto, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown, D. C.
ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1s

PERSONAL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Owners of Gas Apparatus and other property now in our possession are hereby notified to pay charges and remove the same. Otherwise they will be sold to cover expenses. BUZBY & CO.,
4 16 12t* Nos. 931 and 933 MARKET Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—PATTI IN OPERA.

MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that he has induced the world-renowned cantatrice,
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,
after her brilliant triumphs in the New York Academy of Music, to appear in Mozart's Grand Opera,
THE MAGIC FLU

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1870.

THE RICHMOND DISASTER.

The terrible catastrophe that occurred yesterday morning at Richmond, Virginia, by the falling in of a portion of the Capitol building, will call forth the profoundest expression of regret and sympathy in all sections of the country. The melancholy character of the disaster has been intensified not merely by the fact that a large number of distinguished public men are among the sufferers, but that, of all other places in the country, it should have occurred in the late capital of the Confederacy. The people of the South have suffered so much both during and since the war, that no right-minded person can look upon such an additional visitation as this without more than usual feelings of pity, and a desire to aid, if possible, in the amelioration of the misery caused by the calamity. The conclusion of the war found Richmond in ruins and her people in poverty, and setting aside all political considerations, the victorious North owes it to itself, to the South, and to humanity, to do all that can be done, not only towards repairing the ravages of the war and laying the foundations of future prosperity in the late rebellious States, but towards cultivating a cordial and hearty sentiment of friendship between the two sections of the Union. The political controversies of the day have to some extent at least served to intensify the bitter feelings excited by the war, and many persons at the South are still impressed with the idea that they have nothing to expect from the North in the way of kindness or respect. This terrible catastrophe furnishes an excellent opportunity for such an expression of hearty sympathy and regard as will convince the people of Richmond and the whole South that, in spite of all differences past and present, we are disposed to regard them with none but the most fraternal feelings. It is almost certain that among the families of the killed and wounded of yesterday there will be many who greatly need assistance, and the condition of those injured could doubtless be much ameliorated by the prompt tender of pecuniary aid. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the expressions of sympathy in this and other cities will take a practical shape, and that a handsome sum of money will be made up immediately and forwarded to Richmond for the benefit of those who need it.

One of the lessons of this disaster is the necessity for the greater security of public buildings that are likely to be occupied by crowded audiences. The Capitol at Richmond was doubtless more or less injured during the war, even if its construction in the first place was all that could be desired. The probabilities are that all who were assembled in it were confident of its strength, and absolutely unsuspicious of danger; but with regard to many of our public buildings, it is certain that no such feelings of security are likely to prevail, and in many of them there is a constant apprehension of disaster. The laws on this subject should be stringent, and no building intended for the occupation of crowded audiences should ever be permitted to be used unless it is built in such a manner as to be absolutely beyond suspicion. Particular care should be taken in the construction of State, municipal, and national edifices that are expected to last for many years, and that will undoubtedly be called upon to bear a severe strain on many occasions.

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

Ex-Senator Buckalew is untiring in his efforts to bring about a reform in our present political system. While a member of the National Senate he advocated the cause of minority representation whenever there was a shadow of an excuse for him to do so; but, in the whirl of party strife upon the great question of reconstruction but little attention was accorded him, save by a few thinking people here and there in the country, none of the measures which he introduced into the Senate, as was to have been expected, came to anything, and his six years' term expired without his being able to secure from the Senate, much less from the country, a patient hearing upon his peculiar hobby. But at the expiration of his national career as a legislator he entered upon a more contracted arena, where he at once began to devote his time and attention to his favorite project. The State Legislature of Pennsylvania, of the upper house of which he is now a member, proved willing to permit him to try an experiment, especially as it was upon a small scale and in no way interfered with the all-engrossing division of the spoils of legislative corruption.

Mr. Buckalew resides in the town of Bloomsburg, Montour county, and it was this town, where everybody knew him and by force of daily contact all were fully convinced of his sincerity in the advocacy of reform, that was turned over by the Legislature for the experiment. An act defining the boundaries and organizing the town of Bloomsburg was passed, in which it was provided that in the selection of the six members of the town council, each voter might cast one vote for each of six persons, one vote and a half for each of four, three votes for each of two, or six votes for one, at his option. This system is the one known in theory as the cumulative vote, and for the first time it has had a trial in the United States. It is to be regretted that the politics of Bloomsburg were very much mixed up at the time of the election which was held there a few days ago, when the provisions of the new charter were put in force. If party lines had been strictly drawn, the operation of the system would have been much more definite and satisfactory; but, even as it was, the result of this first experiment at cumulative voting should command the attention of all good men who are anxious to see a decided reform in our present political system brought about. Under the old system, as the voting population of Bloomsburg is usually Democratic by a fair majority, the Democracy would have carried their whole ticket, and the Republican voters of the town, although comprising nearly one-half of the whole number, would not have secured a single representative in the Council. But under the cumulative system, it was in their power to concentrate their force upon less than the full number of persons to be elected, and, if they chose to do so to any considerable extent, it became an absolute impossibility for the Democracy to keep them entirely unrepresented. So the Democrats placed but three candidates for the Council in nomination, thinking it better to be sure of one-half of that body than to risk the election of two alone by attempting to secure the triumph of four. The opposition ticket contained four names, however, two of them being Republicans and two Democrats, so that there were, all told, five Democrats and two Republicans running for the six seats in the town council, while both the candidates for President—for which position the voting was done in the ordinary way—were of Democratic proclivities. As the result of the election for members of the Council, the three regular Democratic candidates, the two Republicans on the opposition ticket, and one of the Democrats on the latter ticket, were elected, and the Republican minority in Bloomsburg is fairly represented, as it should be. Although the names of the candidates are of no interest to the great world outside of Bloomsburg, we give them below, with the number of votes received by each, in order to illustrate the precise workings of the system of cumulative voting:—

Charles G. Barkley (Opp., Dem.)	429
William B. Koons (Dem.)	393½
John Sharpless (Opp., Rep.)	392
Caleb Barton, (Opp., Rep.)	364
Frederick C. Eyer (Dem.)	362½
Stephen Knorr (Dem.)	297
S. C. Shive (Opp., Dem.)	260½
Scattering	35½
Total votes	2534
Total voters	422

When the system which here worked so well is extended to a larger constituency, it will readily be seen that its results might prove most satisfactory. Take, for example, the States of Massachusetts and Kentucky, the one largely Democratic, the other largely Republican. The present delegation from Massachusetts in the House of Representatives, ten in number, is entirely Republican; while the Kentucky delegation of nine members is entirely Democratic. At the last election in Massachusetts, the Republican candidates polled, in round numbers, 132,000 votes, while the Democratic candidates polled 60,000. Yet, the districts being so shaped that the Republican majorities were evenly distributed, every Republican candidate was elected by a large majority, and the 60,000 Democratic voters of the State are at this moment without a Representative in the national Capitol. If the delegation were a fair exponent of the political sentiment of the State, it would stand seven Republicans to three Democrats, and it would have so stood if the Democratic minority had been able, through the agency of the cumulative vote, to concentrate its strength upon three candidates who would have been certain of an election, instead of frittering it away upon ten, every one of whom was certain of being defeated. This is the argument from the Democratic standpoint, but from the Republican side it is equally forcible. At the last Congressional election in Kentucky the Republicans polled about 36,000, and the Democrats about 112,000, the Democratic majority being overwhelming in every district except the Eighth. In justice, the 36,000 Republican voters of this State were entitled to at least two Representatives, while the Democrats were entitled to but seven at the most. But, under the present system, which runs the theory of the rule of the majority into the ground, the 36,000 Republicans of Kentucky and the 60,000 Democrats of Massachusetts are practically disfranchised, as far as national legislation is concerned, the wrong done in the case of the one being no less grievous than in that of the other. Thus far, the most practical remedy suggested for evils of this nature is the system of cumulative voting, but we fear that its general adoption is very far off in the future.

THE BRULES ON THE WAR PATH.

The amiable disposition of the gentle savages of the Brule band of Sioux Indians is well displayed in a despatch forwarded from Chicago yesterday containing intelligence sent from Fort Sully, by Gen. Stanley, on the 9th inst., to General Sheridan. The Brules are under the leadership of the chief who planned the attack at Fort Phil Kearney, and having massacred a company of United States soldiers when they were surrounded by more than ten times their number of his merciless confederates, he fancies himself able to defy the whole power of the Government. As an evidence of this disposition he carries matters with a high hand even at the gates of a national fort. He compels friendly bands of Indians assembled in the vicinity to abandon it, so that the white men may have no red allies near at hand. He threatens the invasion and destruction of adjacent reservations occupied by Indians who are now peaceably disposed. His warriors amuse themselves by flaunting in the face of the agent who represents the American people the scalps of white men they have killed. And we do not wonder, under these circumstances, that "General Stanley is firmly convinced that there can be no peace and no living near the hostile Sioux till they are soundly thrashed." It is the universal experience of army officers who have been compelled to deal, practically, with similar bands of savages, that an overwhelming defeat is absolutely necessary to establish a harmonious understanding. Trained to rob and murder from their infancy, this training can only be counteracted by the severe punishment of their offenses. Taught to cherish a belief in the invincibility of their tribal organization, this belief can only be destroyed by an absolute demonstration of its fallacy. General Sheridan has undertaken to accomplish this essential task with the hostile Brules, and we hope he will succeed, despite all efforts that may be made to frustrate his plans, or to identify the cause of humanity with the merciless murderers whom he is about to prepare for a course of civilization.

SPAIN AS A REPUBLIC.

Spain, according to the latest intelligence, appears to be gravitating towards a republic, although the rumors on this point are apparently entitled to as little credit as some others that have emanated from the same source. Procrastination has been the marked feature of the Spanish policy since the expulsion of the Queen; and even if a republic should be determined on, it would probably take a year or two to arrange a constitution and to put the new machinery into operation, thus affording France and other powers that might be opposed to such an arrangement an opportunity to put in their veto. It appears, however, that the people are beginning to be heartily sick of the Provisional Government, and to desire that their affairs shall be definitely settled in some way. One of the latest candidates for the vacant throne was Prince Frederick of Prussia, but the French Emperor, already jealous of the growing power and influence of Prussia, has entered such a decided protest that there is scarcely a probability that the Spaniards will risk exciting a conflict by choosing a king who will have the double disqualification of being a Protestant and inimical to France. The Regent Serrano, who is probably heartily sick of his job by this time, is reported to have declared himself in favor of a republic, provided General Prim will consent, and if these two leaders will unite upon such a solution of the Spanish problem, it is not improbable that they may succeed in carrying a majority of the nation with them. Whether Spain will be able to succeed under a republican form of government better than she has under the Bourbon monarchy and the regency of Serrano is one of the things that the future only can determine. A republic demands an intelligent and educated people, who know what their rights are, and how to maintain them, and few friends of republicanism will care to see it brought into discredit by a failure in Spain. From the way things have gone, however, during the last two years, the probabilities are that the Spaniards will be able to get along as well under a republican as under any other form of government, and it would be at all events gratifying if they could try the experiment, if only for the sake of putting an end to the present uncertain and unsatisfactory state of affairs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

All varieties of Rare and Elegant Spring Attire for Gentlemen and Boys, at

Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.
JOHN WANAMAKER.

NATATORIUM
AND
PHYSICAL INSTITUTE
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.
"Mens sana in corpore sano."
Reopening of the SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.
SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
Swimming is the most important of all bodily accomplishments.
Swimming is the most complete gymnastic.
Swimming the most healthful and useful of all manly sports.
Swimming is the essence of corporal discipline.
The practice of Swimming is the most radical cure of Round-shoulderness for our crooked youths.
Cleanliness and Exercise mean Comfort and Health; Comfort and Health mean Strength, Bodily Comfort; Health and Strength mean Happiness.
The Summer Season of our Institution will open on MONDAY, May 2.
The Club deductions are on the same liberal scale of last season, with extra inducements to parties getting up Clubs. All Club applications must be made on or before May 2. In order to give the public an opportunity to inspect our institution and judge it on its own merits, and also to allow former patrons to see the many improvements since last season, the Institution will be open for public inspection on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 28 and 29, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., and on SATURDAY, April 30, from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M. For minor particulars send or address for a circular,
4 23 stuthdt J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
PONEYVILLE LECTURE.
WM. L. DENNIS, ESQ.,
Will deliver his popular Lecture, entitled
"Our Church and Congregation,"
For the Benefit of Kenderton Presbyterian Church, Tioga,
On TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, May 3.
Tickets can now be had at Office Assembly Buildings. Tickets, 50 cents. Lecture at 8. 4 28 2t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1870.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, CHESNUT, above Fifth street, north side, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year.
The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
4 20 22 26dtmy3 E. W. CLARK, President.

BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH.
BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—THIS EVENING (Thursday) at 8 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D., and other interesting services in connection with the recognition of this Church.

C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m*p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
Great Life-size Painting of the POET-ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ,
NINTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
The Poem recited at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M., daily, by MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
the eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist.
The exhibition this week will be for the [4 25 6t
BENEFIT OF THE LINCOLN INSTITUTION.
Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., Office, No. 139 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1870.
From this date goods intended for Mobile or points beyond New Orleans, reached by our connecting lines, must be well strapped if in boxes, and securely covered if in trunks, otherwise they will not be received by this company.
WM. L. JAMES,
4 28 30 m 2 General Agent.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH April, the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare. 4 15 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLES BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.
D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
4 21 M5 J. B. WALKER.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE, TRENTON, N. J., April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in Trenton, New Jersey, at the Company's Office, on TUESDAY, the 10th of May, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 16 tMy9 Secretary C. & A. R. R. & T. Co.

GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers, will take place at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11½ o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP R. R. CO., Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 2d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.
4 11 19t ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth35t

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 201 BROADWAY,
New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CLOTHING.

An Attractive Stock
At Attractive Prices
IS RAPIDLY ATTRACTING ALL GOOD FOLKS
TO
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.
THE EMPORIUM OF SPRING ATTRACTIONS.
THE RESORT FOR SPRING RAIMENT.
THE ESTABLISHMENT WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHEAP.
THE PEOPLE'S OWN CLOTHING HALL.
THE GREAT BROWN HALL!!
Spring Suits of every conceivable variety.
Spring Business Coats of all desirable materials.
Spring Overcoats, light, tasty, befitting.
Spring Pants, stripes, mixtures, all colors.
Springs Vests, exquisite in pattern and finish.
Spring Home Coats, unsurpassably comfortable.
Spring Coachmen's Coats, gay and stylish.
Spring Raiment, better than elsewhere.
Spring into your clothes, Gentlemen!
ROCKHILL & WILSON
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
SCOTCH BANNOCKBURN SUITINGS
IN PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street.

PIANOS.
PIANOS, MUSIC, ORGANS.
LEE & WALKER
HAVE REMOVED
Their immense stock of SHEET MUSIC, etc., heretofore contained in Nos. 722 and 926 CHESNUT Street, to
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
AND HAVE OPENED
With a complete stock of MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS, PIANOS, ORGANS, MELODEONS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Etc. Etc. Etc.
LEE & WALKER'S Musical Almanac sent free to any address on application. 4 28 6t

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
STEINWAY & SONS'
World-Renowned Piano.
(Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.)
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,
4 15 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
HERNANIES,
EVERY WIDTH AND QUALITY,
A Specialty.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
2 17 thstu3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.
HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
PAINTINGS.
SEE AUCTION COLUMN. 11 10 rp

WINES.
GIESLER & CO. CHAMPAGNE.—200 CASES GOLD LABEL AND DRY SILLERY, QUARTS AND PINTS, just received and for sale by
JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO.,
4 26 10t Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

BAY RUM.—A SMALL INVOICE JUST RECEIVED by
JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO.,
4 26 10t Nos. 206 and 208 S. FRONT Street.

PIPER HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE CONSTANTLY on hand, for sale by A. MERINO, only Agent in this city.
A. MERINO,
4 26 3t* No. 140 S. FRONT Street.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.
NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings,
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC., 3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.
FRIDAY, April 29,
MATCH $25).
Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness—good day and track.
M. Goodin names s. g. Harry D.
R P. Stetson names b. m. Gazelle.
Admission, One Dollar. 1t

CIGARS.
"LA ROSA ESPANOLA"
"KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS."
Having the agency for the sale of the celebrated brand of LA ROSA ESPANOLA KEY WEST HAVANA CIGARS, we invite dealers to examine our stock, being equal in all respects to the imported Havana, and much less in price.
M. E. McDOWELL & CO.,
4 7 1m Commission Merchants, No. 39 N. WATER Street.

HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER,
The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, $10. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 26 1mrp
D. M. TOWNSEND,
No. 217 S. THIRD Street, corner of Prune, Philadelphia.

PIANOS.
A RARE CHANCE.
WILLIAM BLASIUS,
(The eldest of the late firm of BLASIUS BROS.),
New Piano Store,
1008
CHESNUT STREET,
(Next door to his former place,)
OFFERS AT
Wholesale Prices,
(FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,)
THE
"DECKER BROS'"
UNRIVALLED PIANOS,
(Superior to Steinway's),
AND THE
KRANICH, BACH & CO. PIANOS,
(Equal to Steinway's), and [4 2 1m
SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS CHEAPER.
ALBRECHT,
RIKER & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 5 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
LOWEST PRICES
FOR
NEWEST FABRICS
IN
Scotch Bannockburns.
English Cassimeres.
French Coatings.
French Cassimeres.
Paris Vestings.
White Corduroys.
Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
3 29 tuths1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, ETC.
GRAND OPENING OF
Spring Millinery and
Straw Goods,
AT
JULIUS SICHEL'S,
Old Store, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street,
New Store, No. 631 N. SECOND Street.
Black Linen-Back SATINS, of every quality.
Colored Linen-Back SATINS, in every desirable shade.
SILKS to match any shade of Dress Trimmings.
BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS.
SASH RIBBONS, in Plain, Plaid and Roman.
STRAW HATS for Ladies and Misses.
FRENCH FLOWERS, the newest styles.
The above goods comprise the newest styles, and I would respectfully call the attention of the Ladies examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
No. 631 NORTH SECOND STREET.
P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 4 7 thstu1m§

BOOTS AND SHOES.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.
A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD31

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. 4 26 1mrp
No. 224 DOCK STREET.
WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Republican State Convention.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Republican State Convention assembled at Rochester to-day, and ex-Lieutenant-Governor Woodford was made temporary Chairman, and Mr. Platt Potter permanent President. The meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock without making any nominations. It is generally supposed that ex-Lieutenant-Governor Henry B. Selden, of Monroe county, will be nominated for Chief Justice.

The Trial of McFarland.

Continued from the Third Edition.

After the recess, Mr. Sinclair's examination was resumed, and another debate ensued about the admissibility of testimony, and at length it was allowed.

Mr. Sinclair said he went to the prisoner's house in 1864, and found the prisoner on a bed lying on his face bleeding, and very much intoxicated; prisoner's wife told witness not to communicate the fact to her father; never saw a pistol with Mr. Richardson; did not see any pistol in the Astor House; does not contribute to the expense of private counsel; would contribute to the cost of private counsel if asked; I never wrote or caused to be written in the *Tribune* any article in reference to this case; th day of the interview with McFarland, Oliver Johnson, old Mr. Sage, and Mrs. McFarland dined at the house of witness; there was no preconcert among them as to what was to be done by Mrs. McFarland to her husband, so far as he knew; knew beforehand that the interview was to take place; had known Richardson for a long time.

FROM MARYLAND.

The Base-Ball Match.

BALTIMORE, April 28.—A great crowd is assembled to witness the game between the Athletic and Maryland Clubs this afternoon.

FIRST INNING.

Athletics—Reach, Sensy, McBride, and Malone made bases by good hits, and made runs. Fisler put out at first, and McMullen out on fly-foul, and Berry out on strikes. Radcliff out on strike, or strike and left on base. Athletics, 4.

The Marylands then went to bat and scored 7 runs.

FIRST INNING.

Marylanders—Hooper, Carey, and Beaman each made their third base by five hits. Goldsmith got a base on called ball. Mathews missed on the fly by Sensy. Forker put out at first base. Lennon and Worthington made good hits. Armstrong out on fly. Foul by Malone. Hooper second time at the bat; made base on three balls, and was put out at third. Seven runs made.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Charged with Mutiny.

BOSTON, April 28.—The bark Fredonia, which arrived here to-day from Fayal, brought home eight prisoners charged with mutiny on board the whaling bark Almira, of Edgartown.

A party of twenty Fenians passed through Boston last evening, uniformed, with long overcoats of Irish frieze, and carrying well-filled knapsacks, bound North.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) declared that the worst of the disturbing elements in regard to the ventilation of the hall was tobacco-smoke, which was often thick enough to be cut with a knife. He did not know a more appropriate place than this hall for a smoke-house. The bacon might smell considerably of tobacco, but still it would be bacon. (Laughter.) He proposed that there should be a tunnel or funnel connecting the hall with the outer air, to carry off the smoke.

Mr. Wood thought that that would undoubtedly promote the salubrity of the atmosphere, but the main difficulty was that the air of heaven was shut out. There were two ways of ventilating the hall—one by wind sails, as the ice holds of ships are ventilated, and one by removing the committee rooms, Speaker's room, Sergeant-at-Arms' room, etc., so as to have air from the south side of the building. They could thus have pure air, whether they could have pure politics or not. (Laughter.)

Mr. Covode said that he had had a good deal to do with the subject, and was satisfied that unless ten times or twenty times more air was forced into the Hall than now was, they could not get a sufficient amount of air into the Hall. The Hall had been constructed wrong at first, and should have had at least two outside fronts. When the galleries were full the foul air descended to the floor in currents, and the experiments which he had tried had demonstrated that the foulest air in the House was that immediately around where he stood. (Roars of laughter.) That was caused by the force of the currents from the east side of the building. As to the lighting of the hall, the thick glass of the roof acquired heat enough from the gas-lights to drive two or three engines. Night sessions in the hall were enough to destroy the health of any person.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Eldridge, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill to change the time for holding the United States Circuit and District Courts in Wisconsin, with a substitute, which was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, passed.

Mr. Stevenson called up the election case from the Fifth Congressional district of Louisiana.

Mr. Schenck asked that the question be submitted to the House whether it would consider the matter now. The vote was taken and decided affirmatively—yeas, 74; nays, 45.

The resolution reported by the majority is that no lawful election was held in that district on Nov. 3, 1868, and that neither George H. McCraine, Frank Morey, nor P. H. Kennedy is entitled to the seat, and that of the minority is that George W. McCraine was duly elected.

Mr. Stevenson argued in support of the views of the majority, and Mr. Kerr in support of the views of the minority.

Mr. Morey addressed the House on his own behalf for ten minutes, after which Mr. Kerr's resolution was rejected, and the resolution reported by Mr. Stevenson was adopted.

Mr. Lynch introduced a bill to revise the navigation and commercial interests of the United States. Referred to the select committee on that subject.

Mr. Chaves (New Mexico) introduced a bill relative to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad Company. Referred.

Mr. Kellogg introduced joint resolution appropriating $1000 for a beacon near Norwalk Island, Connecticut.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to proceed to business on the Speaker's table. Negatived, 65 to 73.

The House, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler presiding, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, to insert the paragraph on railroad iron made to pattern and fitted, to be laid down, 60 cents per hundred pounds.

—A mulatto succeeds General Bragg in the control of the New Orleans Water Works, and the Democratic papers of that city are in great grief thereat.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S CLOTHING.
YOUTH'S CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

NEW SPRING STYLES.
ALL KINDS.
ALL SIZES.

BETTER IN STYLE, MAKE, AND FIT THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF READY-MADE GARMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA. PRICES ALWAYS GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

THERE ARE NOW on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street, about 200 rare and valuable Oil Paintings by some of our most eminent artists, to be sold on Thursday and Friday evenings, April 28 and 29. Among the collection will be found beautiful specimens of American scenery. Views on the Hudson, Mohawk, and Delaware rivers. Also views of the Catskills, Adirondack, Blue, and White Mountains; Fruit, Figure, and Scriptural Pieces. The Crystal Medallions are really splendid. Sale commences at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—After ten years of experiment, and fifteen changes in the ingredients, Phalon has the pleasure of announcing that his Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, is a perfect article, capable of infallibly restoring gray hair to its primary color, and without failure. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

FRESH IMPORTATION.

A choice lot of New Style Fancy Cassimere for Pantaloons, just received at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 824 Chesnut street, lower side.

CARBOLIC ACID SOAPS.—That now well-known substance among scientific men, carbolic acid, has lately been put to a new use, in the manufacture of certain kinds of soap, which renders it of the greatest value to all classes of people. The valuable properties of the substance were before known and could only be used by medical or scientific men, but by this new combination and form every one can avail themselves of its benefits. Carbolic acid is one of the many valuable substances extracted from coal tar. As an acid it is very weak, being more of a neutral substance like glycerine or alcohol. When pure it has a biting taste and an odor like creosote, though much milder and more pleasant. It is used extensively in practice by every physician. It is a universal disinfectant, an antiseptic, a prompt and efficient specific for many cutaneous diseases, and a positive preventive in all cases of gangrene. It immediately arrests mortification and prevents and destroys all insect life. While it is powerful to do good, it is feeble in doing harm. It is in no respect a poison, and no person of ordinary intelligence would be in risk of being harmed by its proper use.

It has been proved by experiment that the best vehicle for the acid, when used externally, is soap and saponaceous compounds. The acid and the soap help each other in their action. The soap acts as a dilutant, and the acid being the most powerful of grease solvents, adds materially to the detersive power of the soap. These carbolic soaps are manufactured in various forms, such as Laundry, Toilet, Medicinal, Dental, Shaving, Marine, and Disinfecting Soap.

The prices are very reasonable. Besides these the same firm manufactures a powerful Carbolic Powder for disinfecting, a carbolic plant protector, a sheep dip for diseases, and an ointment. Messrs. Wyeth & Bro., on Walnut street, above Broad, are the wholesale agents of the manufacturers in Philadelphia. The soaps can be procured at almost any drug or grocery store.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.—GIRARD ROW SALESROOMS, No. 1117 CHESNUT STREET.

SALES OF THE WEEK.

Friday, 29.—Mr. Barlow's regular sale of Furniture.

Thursday and Friday evenings, 28 and 29.—Splendid collection Paintings in Art Gallery.

GROCERS sell the
OLD DOMINION TABLE SAUCE,
and find it a popular article.
Depot, No. 618 Commerce street.

REMOVAL.—We desire to call attention to the removal of the AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE Office from old quarters, Eleventh and Chesnut, to present elegant establishment, No. 1318 Chesnut street.

☞ CARD.—Having completed our new Oak Hall
☞ Buildings, we have set apart next Monday,
☞ May the 2d, to throw open our entire Esta-
☞ blishment to the people for a

Public Inspection,
Public Inspection,
Public Inspection,
Public Inspection,
Public Inspection,
Next Monday, May the 2d.
Next Monday, May the 2d.
Next Monday, May the 2d.
Next Monday, May the 2d.
Next Monday, May the 2d.

☞ The improvements we have made make our
☞ buildings twice as large as formerly, and we
☞ cordially invite all who in the past have so
☞ generously shown their appreciation of our
☞ efforts, and all who feel an interest in the busi-
☞ ness enterprise of our city, to honor us with
☞ their presence on Monday next. Our entire
☞ establishment will be thrown open for public
☞ inspection, and one hundred of our employees
☞ will be in attendance to receive visitors, who
☞ will not be expected to make purchases unless
☞ particularly desirous of doing so.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
Nos. 532, 534, 536 MARKET St.,
S. E. Corner of SIXTH Street.

MARRIED.

CROMIE—LECKEY.—On Friday, April 15, 1870, by the Rev. J. Church, D. D., Mr. ROBERT CROMIE to Miss ANNA MARGARET LECKEY, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

FOSTER.—On the 27th instant, ISAAC M. FOSTER, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Coaquanock Lodge, No. 143, I. O. of O. F.; Washington Division, No. 2, Sons of Temperance; and the Thirteenth Ward Democratic Association, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 920 Gilbert street, on Sunday afternoon, May 1, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

GREIVES.—On Tuesday, the 26th instant, CAROLINE GREIVES, wife of Thomas Greives, and daughter of the late Lemuel Paynter, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister-in-law, Eliza Debous, No. 605 Tasker street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Union Ground.

WELSH.—Suddenly, on the 27th instant, JAMES P. WELSH, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Edward Welsh, Second street, above Thompson, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock.

INSURANCE.

AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized 1850. *Income* 1869, $1,187,186·44

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Hon. James Pollock, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, Director of U. S. Mint.
J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Railroad, 238 S. Third street.
George Nugent, Gentleman, residence, Germantown.
Albert C. Roberts, Ex-President Fourth Nat. Bank.
Philip B. Mingle, Seed Merchant, 103 Market street.
Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, U. S. Senator.
Isaac Hazlehurst, Attorney at Law, 508 Walnut street.
I. M. Whilldin, Merchant, 20 and 22 South Front street.
Henry K. Bennett, Merchant, 745 South Fourth street.
George W. Hill, Ex-President Seventh Nat. Bank.
James L. Claghorn, President Commercial Nat. Bank.
John Wanamaker, Oak Hall Clothing House, 818 and 820 Chesnut street.

THE AMERICAN issues policies on all desirable plans at low rates, and for security and promptness in writing losses is unsurpassed by any Company in the United States.

S. E. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.
Reliable men wanted as Agents. 4 9 16 23 tuthsa10trp

CARPETINGS, ETC.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF
CARPETS, MATTING, OIL CLOTH,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
TO BE SOLD FOR CASH, AT STORE,
DEPUY'S OLD STAND,
No. 253 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
4 26 6trp PHILADELPHIA

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

CARPETINGS.

New Styles at the Reduced Rates
BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN
CARPETINGS,
At 25 per cent. lower than last season's prices.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
No. 832 ARCH STREET,
3 19 2mrp Below Ninth, South Side.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.
No. 1506 of HOTEL FRONT STORE TO LET very low to a responsible party. 46

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,
4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
ORIGINAL AND ONLY
Manufacturer of the Celebrated
ROGERS CARRIAGES,
1009 and 1011
CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE AND ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, within 7 miles of Market street, on a good turnpike accessible at all seasons of the year; within ten minutes walk of a station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad; about thirty acres of land with a fine stream through it and a fish pond, diversified with woods, lawn and meadow, beautiful evergreens and deciduous trees and hedge. The improvements consist of a large

STONE MANSION,

replete with every modern improvement, designed for summer and winter residence. Gas and steam heater. Spring water introduced through the house from a never-failing spring supplied by a wheel. Three tenement houses, stone stable, barn, sheds, chicken-houses, spring house. Everything to make it a very desirable residence, and cannot be surpassed in the neighborhood.

For further particulars address "H. V. K." No. 17 Philadelphia Post Office. 4 27 4t*

CHESTNUT HILL—FOR SALE.—A POINTED STONE DOUBLE HOUSE, well built, with all modern improvements, and two acres of ground, with vegetables and fruit.

Apply to or address
WM. H. BACON,
4 23 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

CHESTNUT HILL—FOR SALE, THE Elegant Residence on Prospect avenue, corner of New street, adjoining the country seats of George Harding, George W. Biddle, and John T. Montgomery, Esqs. 2 two minutes' walk of the depot. Price $16,500. Apply to BEDLOCK & PASCHALL, 715 WALNUT St. 4 27 6t*

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—A LARGE FACTORY, formerly used as a Trunk Factory; is now undergoing a complete renovation; can be seen by calling at No. 531 WHARTON Street, or at the Factory, No. 528 McILVAIN Street. 4 26 3t

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
No. 540 N. FIFTH ST., Philadelphia.
Principal Agency for Cottages and Lots at CAPE MAY and ATLANTIC CITY. 4 14 2m4p

FRED. SYLVESTER.
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
3 8 5rp PHILADELPHIA.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Leconitre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PONGEE Parasols, all colored linings. The latest styles of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at HINCKLEY'S old stand, No. 605 VINE St. 4 26 12trp

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY! DIXON'S, No 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mth

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 4 26

DRY GOODS.

1870.

Demonstration Extraordinary
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL OPENING OF
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILK GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
SHAWLS, and
LACE GOODS,

At prices that must interest a money-saving and money-spending community.

"CALL AND EXAMINE."

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

JUST IN FROM AUCTION AND VERY CHEAP,
330 Dozen GENTS' and LADIES' LINEN HDKFS.
ALSO,
A Large Lot of Colored Tarlatans,
Good colors, and full 20 per cent. below regular rates.
New Hamburgs, choice and cheap.
Plaid Nainsooks, Soft Cambrics,
French Muslins, French Nainsooks,
AND A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
A SPECIALTY IN
NOTTINGHAM LACES FOR CURTAINS.

These goods we are certain we can sell much below regular rates.

Choice New Piques,
In all grades and styles.

Altar Laces! Altar Laces!
WIDE MECHLIN LACES, Beautiful and very cheap.
RUFFLINGS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, ETC.
Another fresh invoice of
LACE COLLARS
AT
LEMAISTRE & ROSS',
No. 212 North EIGHTH Street,
3 10 th13t PHILADELPHIA.

1870. 1870

3-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani,
IN ALL WOOL AND SILK AND WOOL,
FROM 75 CENTS TO $5 PER YARD.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
3 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

1870. LYONS CACHEMIRE 1870.
TAFFETA,
FOR BEST CITY RETAIL SALES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
Find by adhering to the BEST LYONS SILKS they command the best trade.
LYONS GROS GRAIN CACHEMIRE.
LYONS SATIN FACE Do.
LYONS DRAP DE SOIE.
LYONS DRAP DE PARIS.
N. B.—Several lots LUPIN'S FABRICS, from auction this morning.
Also, French Percales. Also, Printed Jaconets, Diagonal Poplins.
Algerias for Arab Mantles, Seersuckers, at 12½ cents per yard.
N. B.—Two more lots of those RENOWNED $2 BLACK SILKS. 2 13 stuth3m

GREAT BARGAINS IN Black Silks.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN TO GOLD AT PAR.

Specie Given Out in Change.
CEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 13t stuth PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his stock of DRY GOODS, selected with great care, and will be sold as cheap as any house in the city.
BLACK SILKS from $1·50 to $6 per yard.
FANCY SILKS from $1 to $10.
HERNANI in Black and Colors.
INDIA AND OTHER SHAWLS.
INDIA PONGEE.
DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, and many articles not to be found in any other store.
GIVE US A CALL. 4 6 2m

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 333 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair, Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats: Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth 3m RAPSON'S.

4 9 39t N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 12 rp

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
VALUABLE WORKS OF ART.

Previous to sailing for Europe on the 14th of May, Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE will sell at auction all his Valuable Collection of Oil Paintings and Water Colors, WITHOUT RESERVE OR LIMITATION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 5 and 6. They will be sold at his Galleries, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, where they are now on Exhibition Free.

The most valuable collection of Paintings perhaps ever offered in Philadelphia. 4 28 thsmtuwth6t

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE, ON THE PREMISES.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very elegant country seat, mansion, stable, and coach-house, 25 acres, known as "Beechwood," at the Jenkintown Station on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, residence of W. C. Kent, Esq. On Saturday, May 21, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., will be sold at public sale, on the premises, all that elegant country seat, 25 acres, known as "Beechwood," situate at the Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, 40 minutes by rail from the depot.

The improvements are an elegant three-story stone mansion, handsomely papered and painted throughout; has large hall, parlor, dining-room, library, 2 kitchens, with large store-room attached, and 2 china-closets on the first floor, with hot and cold water; 5 chambers and store-room, bath and water-closets on the second floor; 4 chambers and 2 large closets on the third floor; gas-pipes, furnace, 2 cooking ranges, bell calls, large water-tank, large porch; two-story frame laundry, with tubs, hot and cold water, range, 2 chambers over laundry, root cellar, etc.; stone stable and coach-house, coachman's room, harness-room, cow-house, green-house, ice-house (filled), with provision vault, smoke-house, chicken-house and outbuildings; large vegetable garden (planted), young orchard of choice fruit trees, in full bearing, small fruits, abundance of old shade trees, evergreens, etc.; large and handsome lawn, underground drainage; inclosed in front on Greenwood avenue by a substantial stone wall and a spruce hedge, and on the southwest by a high board fence and a locust hedge. The Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, is at the foot of the lawn, about 300 yards from the front door, and shut out by a beautiful woods. Half a mile from Jenkintown, where there are churches, schools, stores, etc. Situation high, commanding a beautiful view of the country for miles around. See photograph at the auction rooms. Terms—$20,000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, HORSES, COWS, FARMING UTENSILS, ETC.

The entire Household Furniture, Horses, Cows, Farming Utensils, etc., may be had by the purchaser of the place at a valuation.

May be examined during the week from Wednesday until Saturday, inclusive.

Trains leave depot of the North Pennsylvania Railroad for Jenkintown at 7·30, 8·45 and 10·45 A. M., 1·15, 2·45, 4·15, 5·20, 6·20, 8, and 11·30 P. M. Returning leave Jenkintown for Philadelphia at 6·58, 8·01, 8·54, 10 02 A. M., 2·36, 3·56, 6·14, 6·34 and 8·49 P. M.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 m7,14,21 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Large and Valuable Residence, Brewery, and Work Shop, No. 1645 N. Tenth street, south of Columbia avenue, 60 feet front, 144 feet deep to Hutchinson street, two fronts. On Tuesday, May 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Tenth street, south of Columbia avenue; containing in front on Tenth street 60 feet, and extending in depth 144 feet to Hutchinson street—2 fronts. The improvements are a large and valuable three-story brick residence, fronting on Tenth street; has two-story back buildings, parlor, dining-room and 2 kitchens and work-room on the first floor; 7 chambers, gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, 2 furnaces, cooking range, etc. A three-story brick building 40 feet front, fronting on Hutchinson street, supplied with a 20-horse-power engine, and all machinery and fixtures requisite for carrying on a first-class brewing business; is now occupied as an ale and porter brewery, and doing a good business. Also, a two-story brick building, fronting on Tenth street, used as weaving rooms. Terms—$19,500 may remain on mortgage. The brewery is leased for 5 years, from November 24, 1869, and the residence for one year.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 30 m7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1230 Ellsworth street, west of Twelfth street. On Tuesday, May 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Ellsworth street, west of Twelfth street, No. 1230, containing in front on Ellsworth street 17 feet 6 inches, including on the east side thereof half of a 3 feet wide alley leading into Ellsworth street, and extending in depth on the east line 62 feet 2½ inches, and on the west line 63 feet 11 inches to a 3 feet wide alley, communicating with the first-mentioned 3 feet wide alley. House has the modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking-range, washpave, etc. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $78. Possession in thirty days. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 m7 14 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 929 Filbert street, with 4 three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear, forming a court. On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Filbert street, west of Ninth street, No. 929; the lot containing in front on Filbert street 20 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet to a street. The improvements are a two-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building, fronting on Filbert street, and 4 three-story brick dwellings in the rear, forming a court. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 30 m7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick hotel and dwelling, known as the Fifth Ward House, No. 813 Fitzwater street. On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings (ten rooms), and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Fitzwater street, corner of Lisle street, No. 813; the lot containing in front on Fitzwater street 20 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to a 10 feet wide alley leading from Lisle street to Russell street. Has the gas introduced. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Terms—$3300 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 30 m7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business stand, four-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1843 Lombard street, west of Eighteenth street. On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that four-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Lombard street, west of Eighteenth street, No. 1843, containing in front on Lombard street 16 feet, and extending in depth 49 feet to a 3 feet wide alley. The house contains 9 rooms, gas, range, etc. Terms, cash. Immediate possession.

Subject to a yearly ground rent of $60 (silver).

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 30 m7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Large and Valuable Lot, Northeast corner of Walnut and Cope streets, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, 20½ feet front, 135 feet deep to Sansom street. On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Walnut and Cope (formerly West) streets, Eighth ward; containing in front on Walnut street 40 feet 7 1-5 inches, and extending in depth along Cope street 135 feet to Sansom street—two fronts.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 30 m 7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Very desirable Residence, Stable, and Carriage-house, 3 acres, Main street, Woodbury, New Jersey, opposite the Methodist Church. On Tuesday, May 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that desirable country place, containing about 3 acres of ground, situate on Main street, opposite the Methodist Church, Woodbury, New Jersey. The improvements are a well-built and handsomely-finished new frame house, gas-house, wood-house, barn, carriage, cow, and chicken-houses, and other out-buildings, in complete order. The house was built eight years ago, with the best materials and in the best manner, for the present owner, under the superintendence of a Philadelphia architect; has handsome gas-fixtures and cornices throughout; verandah, with iron pilasters, on the front and south sides of the house; the first floor has a large hall, parlor, with French-plate windows opening to the floor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, and cistern; the second floor has 5 good chambers, well ventilated, china closet and bath-room, and in the attic 2 large chambers; good closets in every room; also a dry cellar, laid with hydraulic cement. There is a range in the kitchen; upper rooms are heated from the dining-room and parlor; the side yard and lawn has iron fence; ground laid out with evergreens, shrubbery; grape arbor; well shaded and stocked with choice bearing fruits of all kinds. On the highest elevated ground at Woodbury; all the walks are paved with brick, and there is plenty of good water at the house and barn. Terms, $3000 may remain on mortgage. To examine, take the boat at upper side of Market street for Woodbury or West Jersey cars. Immediate possession. Will be shown by the owner and occupant, Mr. J. V. Cheesman.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 m7 14 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Desirable Lot, N. W. corner of Haverford road and Forty-third street.—All that lot of ground situate at the N. W. corner of Haverford road and Forty-third street (late Lexington street), Twenty-fourth ward; thence along Forty-third street 107 feet 1¼ inches to ground of Maurice Osthemier; then along the same west 160 feet to a 40 feet wide street; thence along said street east 53 feet 11 inches to the Haverford road, and thence along said Haverford road east 168 feet 8 inches to the place of beginning. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $150. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage for 3 years.

No. 2. Lot, Forty-third street, adjoining the above.—All that lot of ground adjoining the above on the North; containing 100 feet in front on Forty-third street, by 160 feet in depth to said 40 feet wide street. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $180. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage for 3 years.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 28 30 m7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick cottage, Forty-fourth street, North of Eadline street, Twenty-fourth ward, 30 feet front. On Tuesday, May 10, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome three-story brick cottage and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Forty-fourth street (or Belmont avenue), 210 feet north of Eadline (formerly Eagle) street, Twenty-fourth ward; the lot containing in front on Belmont avenue 30 feet, and extending in depth 160 feet to Lex street. The house contains 8 rooms and summer kitchen; gas pipes, verandah, and vestibule; large grape arbor and a variety of grapes; garden in front and rear, planted with flowers, dwarf fruit trees, etc. Terms, $3,025 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 813 Market street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 28 30 m7 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPORY SALE.—Estate of Charles F. Lex, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two-story Brick Dwelling, northeast corner of Twenty-second and Wright streets, Twentieth ward. On Tuesday, May 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Wright streets, Twentieth ward; the lot containing in front on Wright street 15 feet, and extending in depth along Twenty-second street 40 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. Terms—$750 may remain. Lease expires July 1, 1

THE THROES OF SCIENCE.

A Californian Narrative.

BY F. BRETT HARTE.

I reside at Table Mountain, and my name is
Truthful James;
I am not up to small deceit or any sinful
games;
And I'll tell in simple language what I know
about the row
That broke up our society upon the Stanislaus.

But first I would remark that it's not a proper
plan
For any scientific gent to whale his fellow-
man;
And if a member don't agree with his peculiar
whim,
To lay for that same member for to "put a
head" on him.

Now nothing could be finer or more beautiful
to see,
Than the first six months' proceedings of that
same society;
Till Brown of Calaveras brought a lot of
fossil bones,
That he found within the tunnel near the
tenement of Jones.

Then Brown he read a paper, and he recon-
structed there,
From these same bones, an animal that was
extremely rare;
And Jones then asked the Chair for a suspen-
sion of the rules
Till he could prove that these same bones
were some of his lost mules.

Then Brown he smiled a bitter smile, and
said his greatest fault
Was that he had been trespassing on Jones'
family vault.
He was the most sarcastic man, this quiet
Mr. Brown,
And on several occasions he had cleaned out
the town.

Now I hold it is not decent for a scientific
gent
To say another is an ass—at least, to all
intent;
Nor should the individual who happens to be
meant
Reply by heaving rocks at him to any great
extent.

Then Abner Dean of Angeles raised a point of
order, when
A chunk of old red sandstone took him in the
abdomen;
And he smiled a sort of sickly smile, and
curled up on the floor,
And the subsequent proceedings interested
him no more.

Then, in less than I can write it, every mem-
ber did engage
In a warfare with the remnants of a palæozoic
age;
And the way they heaved those fossils, in
their anger, was a sin,
And the skull of an old monarch caved the
head of Thompson in.

And this is all I have to say of these im-
proper games,
For I live at Table Mountain, and my name
is Truthful James;
And I've told in simple language what I
known about the row
That broke up our society upon the
Stanislaus.

EMBALMING.

Tarchiani and Billi's Method.

A correspondent of a London paper says:—The experiments which have recently been made in Italy for the purpose of discovering a method by which animal substances might be embalmed or attain to a stony consistence by which they might be preserved from natural decay for an indefinite period, have not been confined to Professor Abbate, in Southern Italy; for Messrs. Tarchiana & Billi, of Florence, have also succeeded in imparting a stony consistence to portions of the human viscera, such, for example, as the heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys. These objects have very much the appearance as well as the hardness of the well-known preparations of Segato, which are to be seen at the Hospital of Santa Maria Nuova, in Florence. The method by which this result was attained, it will be remembered, was lost to science at the death of the discoverer, as Segato never divulged his secret during his lifetime. Animals, such as cats, dogs, and birds, have also been very well preserved by the present process of Tarchiani, particularly the latter, the feathers not being in the least manner apparently injured by the process of petrification, to which they had been submitted; these several preparations we have been assured by the discoverers have been embalmed without any of the contained viscera being removed, or touched; the animal, or a portion of the same, is placed in a bath containing the necessary ingredients, which are also stated to be very moderate in price and simple in their application; the same bath, we are also informed, will serve to prepare many objects, and can be kept for a long period without deteriorating or losing any of its original strength. Tarchiani having so far succeeded in petrifying animal substances, which process might be applied to the preservation of anatomical preparations, as well as to objects of natural history, has endeavored to apply his system to the preservation of meat and poultry, with a view to its application in South America. Several pounds of raw beef were placed in a box containing the antiseptic agent in the month of August, 1869; the box was then closed, and seals placed upon it in the presence of several witnesses; these same parties were present at the opening of the box in the month of February, 1870 (the seals having been examined to ascertain that they had not been tampered with); the meat was then found to be perfectly free from smell, and was considered to be sound; it was then roasted and eaten by many persons present, and was considered to have acquired a taste as if it had been placed in a strong solution of salt, although not in any manner presenting the appearance that beef acquires when it has remained for some time in pickle; the color was natural, and the beef entirely free from any odor; the fat had been particularly well preserved; in fact, the beef was considered to be far superior to any meat that might have been placed for the same period (six months) in brine. This first experiment, however satisfactory it may have appeared to be, as a first essay, was not considered sufficiently conclusive by the members of the committee appointed to examine into the merits of the process, to warrant any report being drawn up for presentation to the Italian Government; consequently a second trial was demanded, and on the 20th of February, 1870, twenty to thirty pounds of raw meat were placed in a box, which was then closed, and sealed by the members of the committee in the presence of many witnesses; the box was then deposited in safe keeping, to be opened on the 20th of May, 1870, in the presence of the parties who have affixed their seals, when a careful examination of the contents will take place, and a correct report will be made to the Italian Government as to the value of Messrs. Tarchiani and Billi's process.

Fulton's First Steam Voyage.

The following reminiscence of Fulton's first steam voyage, and the reception of the passage money, was communicated to the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* by R. W. Haskins Some years since I formed a travelling acquaintance upon a steamboat on the Hudson river with a gentleman who, on that occasion, related to me some incidents of the first voyage of Fulten to Albany, in his steamboat the Clermont, which I never met with elsewhere. The gentleman's name I have now lost, but I urged him at the time to publish what he related, which, however, so far as I know, he never has done:—

"I chanced," said my narrator, "to be at Albany on business when Fulton arrived there in his unheard-of craft, which everybody felt so much interest in seeing. Being ready to leave, and hearing that this craft was to return to New York, I repaired on board, and inquired for Mr. Fulton. I was referred to the cabin, and there found a plain, gentlemanly man wholly alone, and engaged in writing.

"Mr. Fulton, I presume."

"Yes, sir."

"Do you return to New York with this boat?"

"We shall try to get back, sir."

"Can I have a passage down?"

"You can take your chance with us, sir."

I inquired the amount to be paid, and, after a moment's hesitation, a sum, I think six dollars, was named. The amount, in coin, I laid in his open hand, and, with an eye fixed upon it, he remained so long motionless that I supposed there might be a miscount, and I said to him, "Is that right, sir?"

This roused him as from a kind of reverie, and as he looked up at me a tear was trembling in his eye, and his voice faltered as he said, "Excuse me, sir, but memory was busy as I contemplated this, the first pecuniary reward I have ever received for all my exertions in adapting steam to navigation. I would gladly commemorate the occasion over a bottle of wine with you, but really I am too poor even for that just now; yet I trust we may meet again when this will not be so."

Some four years after this, when the Clermont had been greatly improved, and two new boats made, making Fulton's fleet three boats regularly plying between New York and Albany, I took passage in one of these for the latter city. The cabin in that day was below, and as I walked its length to and fro, I saw I was very closely observed by one I supposed a stranger. Soon, however, I recalled the features of Mr. Fulton; but without disclosing this I continued my walk and waited the result. At length, in passing his seat, our eyes met, when he sprang to his feet, and, eagerly seizing my hand, exclaimed, "I knew it must be you, for your features have never escaped me, and although I am still far from rich, yet I may venture that bottle now."

It was ordered, and during its discussion Mr. Fulton ran rapidly but vividly over his experience of the world's coldness and sneers, and of the hopes, fears, disappointments, and difficulties that were scattered through the whole career of discovery, up to the very point of its final crowning triumph, at which he so fully felt he had at last arrived. "And in reviewing all these," said he, "I have again and again recalled the occasion and the incident of our first interview at Albany; and never have I done so without its renewing in my mind the vivid emotion it originally caused. That seemed, and still does seem, to me the turning point in my destiny—the dividing line between light and darkness in my career upon earth; for it was the first actual recognition of my usefulness to my fellowmen."

George Sand on Eugenie.

George Sand's new romance, "Malgretout," now running in a Paris journal, has one character whom all Paris declares to be Eugenie. It is on this account, the picture being somewhat flattering, that the Empress proposes Mme. Dudevant for the vacant Academy chair. Here is the autobiographic soliloquy of the character:—

"I mean to marry a man rich, young, and handsome, who shall be madly in love with me. He must ever remain subject to my influences, and he must bear with honor an illustrious name. He must, moreover, possess power; he must be a king, an emperor, or at least an heir presumptive or a reigning prince. All my care will be directed henceforward to find him out, and when I have discovered him I am sure to take possession of him, for my education is now complete. I have no fear of being captivated myself, for I have now acquired all that was wanting in my early teaching. I have studied; I possess erudition and political science; I know the histories of dynasties and peoples. I know the secrets of diplomacy and all the naivetes of every sort of ambition. I know all the men of note, all the women of power in the past and in the present. I have taken the exact measure of all of them, and fear none. The day will come when I can be as useful to a sovereign as I could be to-day to a woman who might ask my advice about her dress. I seem to attach great importance to trifles, but people little guess what serious thoughts occupy my mind; they will know it later, when I am a queen, a czarina, a grand duchess. * * * Lastly, I intend, after having played a brilliant part in the world, to shine forever in history. I will not disappear, like any common actress, at the same time as my youth and my beauty; I will wear a crown on my white hair. A woman is always beautiful who can dazzle men with the splendor of a crown. I am eager for great struggles or great perils; even the scaffold has a strange fascination for me. I will never accept exile; I will never resort to flight; I will never be caught or brought back on the road of Varennes; I will not lose my senses in the midst of disasters; I will have the most tragic destiny, and fight face to face with the popular lion; I will not quail before him, and more than once I will chain him at my feet. If, after all, the populace grows angry, if it wearies, it may carry my head on a pike. So be it! That it will be the day of supreme splendor, and my pale head, doubly crowned by martyrdom, will remain forever stamped in the memory of mankind."

Mode of Cooking Men.

In giving an account of the eating of a French soldier by cannibals, the London *News* says:—

"If any one of us looks forward to being eaten by cannibals, he may wish to be informed how he is likely to be cooked. It is a comfort to know that the savages who may devour him are by no means devoid of refinement in culinary disposition. Some French soldiers were recently taken prisoners by the Kanaks, and one of them was killed and eaten. His comrades describe the process. The Kanaks first decapitate their victim; a matter of no small difficulty, considering the bluntness of their hatchets. Ten to fifteen blows are necessary. The body is then hung up to a tree by the feet, and the blood allowed to run out for an hour. Meanwhile a hole a yard and a half deep and a yard wide is dug in the ground. The hole is lined with stones, and then in the midst of them a great fire is lit. When the wood is burned down a little and glows with heat it is covered with more stones. The man is then cleaned out and divided into pieces about a foot long, the hands and feet being thrown away as worthless. The pieces of the man are placed on the leaves of a large rose tree peculiar to the tropics. The meat is surrounded with cocoanut, banana, and some other plants noted for their delicious flavor. The whole is tied together firmly; the fire is then removed from the pit, the meat is placed among the hot stones, and thus, carefully covered, is left to cook for an hour. Women don't partake of the warriors' feast. Men alone are permitted to enjoy so great an honor and so rare a delicacy."

"Horrible! Most Horrible!"

The following strange story about Boston comes to us from the other side of the Atlantic. We never heard it before, but then many queer things happen in Boston that we never hear of, and we give this curious affair as we find it narrated in the *Pall Mall Gazette* without vouching for its correctness. The *Gazette* says:—

One of our contemporaries has been made very, and we think unnecessarily, uncomfortable by a strange story, which, it says, has come to it from Boston, Massachusetts. A young lady in that town, being refused by her parents permission to go to a ball with her lover, was ill-advised enough to say that she would "go with the Devil himself." Unfortunately she was taken at her word. Some one, supposed to be the Devil, but disguised as her lover, accompanied her to the entertainment, danced with her, took her to supper, escorted her home, and gave her a small pearl-handled penknife, telling her whenever she used it to think of him. All this time her real lover was fast asleep in bed, and this fact, when brought to her knowledge, affected her so profoundly that she destroyed herself with the little knife which had come from the Devil's waistcoat pocket. Our contemporary says it can hardly tell what to make of the story, but it has "no reason to believe it is a pure fiction." Whether it is true or not, it will or ought to make young ladies in future more cautious in their language; nor is it half so strange or horrible as an event which is stated to have occurred at a country ball in England a few years ago, which we have "no reason to believe" is a pure fiction. A young lady being blamed by her mother for refusing to dance with a gentleman possessing vast wealth, but who was personally disagreeable to her, remarked that "she would as soon dance with the Devil." She had hardly uttered the words when a gentleman clothed in black stood before her and offered her his arm. With a reproachful glance at her mother, which the latter never forgot, she accepted the invitation of the stranger, with whom she commenced to waltz. The other couples, by some strange instinct, ceased dancing, and all eyes in the room were turned on the young lady and her mysterious partner as faster and faster they whirled to the sound of the music—still faster—until they almost became invisible in their unnatural activity. Then came a noise like a clap of thunder, then a sulphureous smell; the gentleman in black was missing, and the young lady lay dead on the floor. What to make of this story we can hardly tell; indeed, we have some scruple about telling it at all, for fear it should make our contemporary even more nervous than the strange story which has come to it from Boston.

How They Punish Rebels in Japan.

A letter from Yokohama, Japan, states:—On the 9th of September nine Japanese rebels were executed, eight of them by being beheaded with the sword, and the leader by crucifixion. This last was a tall man, exceedingly pallid, looking more like a ghost than a living man. He was bound to a cross, with his legs spread far apart, and between them was placed a stick of wood, on which the body had a torturing support. A cord round the neck tied the body to the cross, and the upper and forearms were also bound tightly to it. This being done, he remained hanging for half an hour, during which he was obliged to witness the beheading of his eight companions, one after the other.

After beholding the scene, and the washing and combing of the heads, which were struck upon poles, he was pierced in the side with a spear, so that a large stream of blood flowed from the wound. His countenance became horribly distorted, and shortly after he received another thrust in the other side. He bit into the rope around his neck in the agony of his suffering, and died in this position at last. Just before he drew his last breath he was pierced again in the bowels with a hook lance, and the intestines drawn out. You cannot imagine the horrible spectacle and the fearful contortions of the whole body. It seemed as if I received the thrust myself. He was left hanging there the whole day, as a warning example to everybody. The Japanese look upon all this with the greatest indifference.

Colfax and Mrs. McFarland.

The first man that McFarland became jealous of was not Albert D. Richardson. Richardson was, undoubtedly, an after apprehension to him. The first was one who became an object of suspicion to the husband in this wise:—Mrs. Sinclair playfully told McFarland one spring evening in 1866 that Abby had run round to her house, and had bade a long goodby at the door to a gentleman, and that Abby had told her that she wouldn't have Dan know it for the world, because that gentleman was very fond of her. Mrs. Sinclair told Mr. McFarland to look out—told him so in play. He did look out in earnest, and found that gentleman to be Speaker Colfax, now Vice-President of the United States, in whose Indiana home last year Mrs. McFarland remained while she was prosecuting her Western wild-cat divorce. It is not believed, however, by any one properly acquainted with Mr. Colfax, that there ever was anything between him and Mrs. McFarland. Such sins are not Colfax's sins. By coldness, if not by character, he is continent, and he was merely made much of by a woman who was rapidly expanding to the powers of admiration from distinguished men. That was all there was of it.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
fm 6m

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE No. 6551 FOR 3 SHARES COMMON STOCK of the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, in name of Mary E. Chance. Application has been made for renewal.
April 20, 1870. 4 20 12t*

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$1,000,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent.

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OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin,

Free of U. S. Government Tax.

The road is sixty-two miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West, to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade, from the fact of its being a SHORT CUT TO TIDEWATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road—(the estimated cost of the road to the Company, furnished and equipped, will exceed $30,000 per mile, thus giving the bondholders an unusual margin, the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from $20,000 to $30,000 per mile)—and is issued to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS,

and the security is first-class in every respect.

A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the bonds.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these bonds to our customers and the public.

DRAKE BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 16 Broad street, New York.

A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of $500 and $1000) are offered at 92½ and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

Maps and Pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.

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THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

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CAPITAL, $500,000.

For SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter alone holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

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Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 mwf

GENUINE OROIDE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much. CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charges each way.

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Garden Vases, classical designs.
Garden Vases at all prices.
Garden Vases at $2 50.
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Garden Statuary, Flower Pots, and Hanging Vases in great variety.

No decoration adds to the natural beauties of the garden or lawn—and at so little expense—as a few Vases filled with flowering plants. 4 20 1m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Canestoga Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadel a. 4 1 wfm1

THE CRAZY MURDERESS.

Mrs. Marsh in Prison—She Knows Nothing of Her Children's Death.

Mrs. Marsh, the woman who cut the throats of her four children in Baltimore last Thursday, seems now to be entirely ignorant of her terrible acts. She sits quietly in her prison cell, imagining it a room in a hospital. A reporter of the Baltimore *American*, describing a visit to her, says:—Great caution is used in speaking to her, that the realities of her situation may may not be brought to her mind at once, as the effect would certainly be to make a maniac of her. When the slight cuts upon her hand, made by the knife which she used, were spoken of, she looked at them and remarked that she did not know how they came there, but that they troubled her. She added, "When I was sick before, mother took care of me; but now she is too old; she can't get up and down stairs, and they had to bring me to the hospital." A few moments afterwards she said suddenly:—"Father has been to see me; he promised to bring the children here, and I wish he would do it; I don't care so much about the others, but I want to see my baby." In answer to questions about her past life, she spoke kindly of her husband and father. She complained of a pain in the back of her head, and said that she had had it ever since she came to the hospital (jail).

The conversation on her part was carried on in a low but perfectly distinct and even voice, much in the way that any person suffering from low spirits might speak. The impression produced was that she has an undefined idea of being in trouble which she does not entirely comprehend or understand. Although perfectly sane and reasonable upon all other points, remembering persons and names connected with her life, the fact cannot be doubted that she retains not the faintest memory of the horrible scene of Thursday afternoon and her part in it. When speaking of former efforts to separate her children from her and place them in an orphan asylum, her voice became quickened and had an earnest, pathetic ring when she said:—"Oh, Sir: I love my children." It is quite probable that she now imagines that during her absence her children may be taken from her. Further developments in this most singular case are looked for with great interest. Mrs. Marsh has at times been quite violent during the three days that she has been in jail, but her disjointed utterings seem to be entirely connected with her former domestic disagreements, and referred not at all to the recent tragedy.

GENERALITIES.

Murder in Florida.

A. B. Caraway, Judge of the County Court of Calhoun county, Florida, left home for Tallahassee on the morning of the 18th instant, and was murdered before he got a mile from his house. Luke Lott, a citizen of the same county, was arrested on suspicion.

Unhealthy Religious Excitement.

A singular case, which caused much excitement, occurred in the Roby Church, in the town of Leipsic, Delaware, recently. A young lady became very much excited, after which she passed into a comatose state. At the close of the meeting she was taken to the nearest house, where the friends remained and sang with her for sixty-five hours, believing that she would soon revive, but their energies failed them. Dr. Swain was called to see her. He gave her three electric shocks, which brought her to her senses in five minutes.

Arrest of a Champion Burglar.

George Ellis, the greatest burglar in the United States, was arrested in New York yesterday by Allan Pinkerton's detectives, charged with committing a $10,000 burglary in Wilkesbarre, Pa. He beat Pinkerton's men and nearly escaped, when Officer Carnick, of the Twentieth precinct, arrested and held on to him. On arriving at the station house, Pinkerton's men presented a requisition for him, but Captain Caffrey refused to deliver him on it. Pinkerton's men brought up a deputy sheriff and turned the prisoner over to the sheriff. The police captain positively refused to deliver him. The prisoner was last night identified as having committed the great $70,000 diamond robbery from Mr. Solomon Migel, of No. 23 East Fifteenth street, and confesses he robbed H. H. Harrison, jeweller, of No. 597 Broadway, of $2000 worth of diamonds.

Morals in Idaho.

A novel reformatory enterprise is in progress in the Idaho Territorial Prison. The prisoners have formed a Bible-class, and spend part of each day in reading and commenting on the Scriptures, and in the performance of religious services. Two prisoners, who were pardoned in the latter part of last month, left the institution with great reluctance, as they regard its moral atmosphere as of a far higher tone than that of the rest of the Territory. One of the inmates, who attempted to rob an express wagon train, is now studying for the ministry, expecting to preach the Gospel when he is set at liberty. On the occasion of breaking ground and beginning the foundation for the Idaho Penitentiary, on the 2d instant, the citizens of Boise City were invited to be present at the ceremonies; and the views of the inhabitants of that city upon such subjects may be inferred from the terms of the notice, which says:—"A general attendance of every age and sex is requested, in order that all may view the commencement of an edifice that may some day be their home." Such a possibility is delightful to contemplate, where life and society in such institutions are so far superior to their outside surroundings.

A Remarkable Colored Genius.

At the last meeting of Lexington Presbytery, sitting in Versailles, a negro applied for license to preach, and it was accorded to him, but not until after a most searching examination, during which he showed himself familiar with Hebrew, Greek and Latin, and all the text books required to be studied by Presbyterian theological students. The negro is a singular compound of physical deformity and mental activity, being dwarfed and distorted in body to a degree almost painful to look upon, and with a very large head, out of all proportion to the rest of his person. He is a reputed son of the great lawyer and orator, S. S. Prentiss, at one time member of Congress from Mississippi, where he was looked upon as a perfect prodigy of eloquence and mental attainment. This son of his seems to possess his father's peculiarities in an exaggerated degree, and may yet prove as marvellous in mind as distorted in body. His appearance so prejudiced the members of the presbytery against him that they would have refused him a license if he had shown any deficiency. He was required to deliver a sermon of his own composition, and the matter of it was not only good, but the manner of delivery was composed and admirable. We have not heard to what field he has been called.—*Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.*

How Indian Maidens Amuse Themselves.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Express* of April 18 states:—Valentine Vollmar, a well-known citizen of Castroville, informed us yesterday that a few days since a German, hunting for cattle in the Rio Frio, was surprised and captured by a party of Indians. Being in a jocose mood, these dove-like pets of our Government made a frolic of the occasion. They stripped the man, led him out on the prairie, and bade him run for his life. A girl about twelve years of age, armed with bow and arrow, was appointed to pursue him. The race lasted some fifty yards, when the girl shot him in the back, the arrow penetrating several inches, and narrowly missing the spine and vital organs. The man fell, and cunningly lay motionless, as if dead. This beautiful and poetic representation of the "tender and guileless Indian maiden" watched her victim for some minutes, with her arrow ready, and then concluding him to be really dead, left him and rejoined the band, who rapidly rode away. The wounded man afterwards made his way to a house, and will probably recover.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Freedom of Conscience in Russia.

The *Government Messenger* of St. Petersburg publishes an address to the Emperor Alexander from the Livonian nobility, supplicating his Majesty to allow the reintegration of the German language and the fundamental autonomy of the Lutheran Church in that country. A deputation of three members proceeded to the capital to present the petition to the Minister of the Interior, but the next day received the document back, with an intimation written on the margin by the hand of his Majesty that he was inflexible in his resolution to apply to Livonia the laws and institutions prevailing in the rest of the empire. The deputation also received an order to quit St. Petersburg at once.

The Grand Constitutional Want of Austria.

From the Spenersche Zeitung of Vienna, April 10.

There was a time when Vienna was filled with rejoicing, and Austria proudly boasted of being in advance of all German States in sincere and genuine constitutionalism. The Reichstag of the North German Confederation was regarded with a somewhat contemptuous pity, because it had not obtained a law with respect to ministerial responsibility, a Parliamentary Ministry, and a number of other rights and powers which the Vienna Government granted without hesitation. But the joy in Austria over the liberal legislation in which the Parliamentary Ministry and the Reichsrath have unquestionably been very fruitful, has long since passed away. Once more a sad experience has shown that liberal laws and paper constitutions may be framed without difficulty, but that they are of no avail unless the soil has been prepared for them, and they are the ripe fruit of a healthy national and political life. The new constitution has done nothing to reconcile the various nationalities which compose the empire; on the contrary, they are now more violently opposed to each other than ever, and therefore it is nodding to its fall, as each of the long line of its predecessors did when its time was come.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1870.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, on THURSDAY, May 26, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain William H. Gill, Military Storekeeper, United States Army, a large lot of unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, and Quartermaster's Stores consisting of

1,587 Blankets (woollen),
1,156 Uniform Coats,
15,011 Uniform Jackets,
88 Great Coats,
445 Sack Coats,
4,312 pairs Trowsers,
125 pairs Drawers,
1,078 Flannel Shirts,
77,602 pairs Stockings,
211 Forage Caps,
606 pairs Boots,
7,903 pairs Bootees,
5,000 Shelter Tents,
2,800 Canteens,
4,304 Knapsacks (strapped),

and other articles.

TERMS CASH, payable in United States currency.

All property purchased must be removed within five days.

Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General United States Army. 4 26 6t

GOVERNMENT SALE.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL, near Augusta, Georgia, on WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1870, there will be sold at Public Auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property, viz:—

3 Iron Cannons.
335 Springfield Rifle Muskets.
105 Sharp's and Burnside's Carbines.
2 Navy Revolvers (Confed. Manuf.)
6560 Parts of Sets of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements.
2000 spare parts of small Arms.
142 Cavalry Saddles.
450 Curb Bridles and other parts of Horse Equipments.
146 Horse Blankets.
89 Surcingles.
75 pairs Spurs and Straps.
2000 rounds Carbine Cartridges.
2,574,168 Percussion Caps for Muskets.
22,000 " " " Shot Guns.
318 parts or Artillery, Harness and Equipments.
5200 lbs. Wrought Iron, scrap.
318 lbs. Cast Iron, scrap.
2 sets Mule Harness.

A lot of small articles, including a quantity of second-hand Blacksmiths', Carpenters' and Harness makers' Tools.

A quantity of Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Grindstones, Wheelbarrows, etc.

ALSO,

1 portable Steam Engine, 2 horse power.
1 Chain Lathe, 24 horse swing.
1 Screw Lathe, 18 horse swing.
1 Slide Rest Lathe.
46 lbs. Phosphorus, gross weight.
560 lbs. Refined Chlorate of Potassa.
55 gallons Green Turpentine.
The Phosphorus and Chlorate of Potassa are of good quality.

Terms of sale.—Cash on day of sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. of Ordnance, Brevet Lt. Col. U. S. A.
4 22 6t Commanding Augusta Arsenal.

SALE OF COPPER SCALE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
April 12, 1870.

There will be offered for sale at public auction on FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, about SEVENTY THOUSAND (70,000) POUNDS OF COPPER SCALE, in lots to suit purchasers.

It can be examined at any time previous to the day of sale upon application to the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

Samples of similar scale have shown 82 per cent. of metallic copper.

One-half the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, and twelve days will be allowed to remove the scale from the yard, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All payments to be made in Government funds, and before the scale is removed from the yard. 4 12 tuth6t

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
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PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4 5

M. MARSHALL,
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PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
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FORREST BUILDINGS,
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AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mws

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINE
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after THURSDAY, April 21, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1:20, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 4½, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10:05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1½, 2, 3, 3:40, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:30, 5:40, 6:40, 9, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9, and 10:50 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¼, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6:55, 7½, 8 10, 9 20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¼, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 7½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Morgee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9:05, and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1:15 and 9:20 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8:00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5:45 P. M.,, Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8:00 A. M.

Leave Cape May 1:10 P. M.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue. Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, April 18, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:50 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 8:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
7:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER Sup't.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS,
10 18tu6t DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Forress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:40 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 7:40 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Tic

OBITUARY.

Alexandre Thomas Marie.

On Tuesday last, in the city of Paris, died Alexandre Thomas Marie, a once prominent politician of France. He was born February 15, 1797, and was consequently in his 74th year at the time of his death. His birthplace was the town of Auxerre, Yonne, and he was educated at the college of that place. He afterwards studied law in Paris, and became a member of the bar in 1819. He obtained considerable reputation in this capacity. He was one of the counsel for the accused in June, 1832, and at later periods defended M. Cabet and Pepin, the accomplice of Fieschi, with much ability. He was elected a member of the council of his order in 1830, and in 1840 and 1841 was *batonnier* of the same. He was twice elected to the Chamber of Deputies, in 1842 and 1846, and was on the side of the Opposition. Marie was the first to declare the illegality of the proposed regency after the Revolution of 1848, and suggested a provisional government. Under this Government he became Minister of Public Works, and organized the national workshops. The National Assembly received him with many marks of favor. He was appointed to the Executive Commission, and chosen President. In 1849 he returned to his profession, which he practised until 1863, when he was returned to the Legislature by a large majority as the Opposition candidate.

Baron Von Hesse.

The death of this distinguished Austrian soldier is announced by the latest mail from Europe. He was born in 1788, and entered the military service in 1805. He distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Wagram, and went through a most brilliant career. As Field-Marshal-Lieutenant in 1842, he remained attached to the Army of Italy, and the war of 1848 furnished him with an opportunity for displaying his strategical acquirements. In the war of 1859, after the defeat of Magenta, he was called to replace General Giulay at the head of the Austrian forces; and he it was who drew out, with the Emperor Francis Joseph, the plan of the battle of Solferino. He was named Field-Marshal on the 12th of July following.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Local Odds and Ends.—With a chasm on one side and a huge brick-pile on the other, a passage in a Third street car, from Chesnut to Market, is anything else but enjoyable.

—If Mayor Fox would order his men to arrest all persons found running wheel-barrows and bakers' carts on our pavements, he would be doing an act of charity. The proverb says, "Charity covers a multitude of sins."

—Lieutenant Pritchard is a model officer (!), and the people of the Nineteenth ward should feel proud of him, especially the roughs and bruisers.

—A mass meeting of Irishmen will be held at the Academy of Music on Wednesday, May 11, to protest against the threatened extirpation of their countrymen at home, through the operations of the Gladstone Coercion bill. Oh! my countrymen, etc.

—The "Squire," as a proof of his friendship (!), contributed $25 towards the late jollification over the fifteenth amendment.

—Any person desirous of forming a collection of the physiognomies of ex-convicts, political bummers, municipal thieves, etc, should engage a photographer to spend an hour each day on the Row pavement.

—The colored people are jubilant, and claim "Dat de celebrication of the amendment to the fifteenth constitution was de acre of de success of perfection."

—Detective Cobb addresses his Honor by the familiar title of "Uncle Dannie."

—We this morning noticed "an ancient" Democrat standing at Ninth and Arch streets viewing the demolition of the "once glorious pile" through tears of warmth and brininess. Noticing the movement of his lips, we approached and caught the sound, "Oh, Berrell! Berrell! wherefore art thou, Berrell?"

—Connell's $1000 is eclipsed by a sheriff's attache's $1200.

—Manayunk won't have the capital located there. The people are afraid of Connell.

—Yesterday the 1870 class of Polytechnic College performed the annual ceremony of planting ivy in the court yard of the college building.

—Councils this afternoon will decide upon the sureties of John L. Hill, Esq., Delinquent Tax Collector.

—Business in this city never was so flat.

—A new passenger railway was incorporated by the late Legislature—the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad Company.

—Great preparations are being made for its fifth annual celebration by the Union League.

—Numbers of our new-made citizens participated in the jubilee at Kaighn's Point to-day.

—Ex-Coroner Daniels is a legislative candidate in the Tenth district. Will he be any improvement on Davis?

—A number of the State Senators have been in the city within a few days.

—Chesnut street presents a springy appearance this fine weather.

—Senator Connell can be seen any day riding down Chesnut street, and all on a $1000 for the session.

—Representative Elliott's expenses at Harrisburg were greater than his receipts. How about some others of the Philadelphia delegation who had no other means of a livelihood?

—Several country Representatives are now in the city, demanding the "divvies" on certain Philadelphia measures which were rushed through the late Legislature.

—It may not be known, but it is a fact, that the notorious Cattle bill went a kiting through the House on the Monday night when bills were passed before the titles even could be read.

—Murtagh and Walsh, who were shot yesterday morning, were both Democrats.

—Representative Davis says if he is renominated he will introduce on the opening day of the Legislature a bill repealing the Delinquent Tax Collector bill.

—The O'Byrne is talking of a new Democratic party.

The Fifteenth Amendment at Kaighn's Point.—To-day the negroes at Kaighn's Point and vicinity celebrated the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, and although not so large as the display witnessed in this city on Tuesday, was equally as imposing. At sunrise there was a salute fired, and between 9 and 12 o'clock interesting devotional exercises were held in the various churches. At 1 o'clock the procession formed at Broadway and Kaighn's Point avenue, and proceeded over the principal streets. A number of Philadelphia organizations were in the line. To-night there will be a mass meeting in the Court House, at which addresses will be delivered by Colonel John W. Forney, Isaiah C. Wear, Rev. T. D. Miller, and others.

Public Sale of Elegant Country Seats.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons advertise for public sale the very valuable and elegant country seats; mansion, 10 acres, and outbuildings, S. W. corner Old York road and Chelten avenue; mansion, 10 acres, Asylum road, Twenty-third ward; residence and 5 acres, Mill street, Germantown; mansion, 25 acres, known as "Beechwood," Jenkintown station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad; stone dwellings and 10½ acres, Olney, Twenty-second ward; residence and 3 acres, Woodbury, New Jersey; mansion and cottage, 7½ acres, Chesnut Hill; farm and country seat, 185 acres, Chester county, Pennsylvania, residence, Tulpehocken street, Germantown, and others. See advertisements and handbills.

To be Altered.—The gentlemen who manage the affairs of Horticultural Hall so ably are about to make extensive improvements in its interior arrangements. It is proposed to build an additional gallery over the one fronting on Broad street, and thus prevent the reverberation which has been so much complained of. There are numerous other improvements to be made in other respects, but the one mentioned is the most important.

ANOTHER BANK ROBBERY.

Escape of the Robbers—A Daring Piece of Work.

The late attempted robbery at the Southwark National Bank has scarce passed from public view before we are again called upon to record one of the most daring pieces of work that it has been our province to hear of for some time. It seems as though the "cracksmen" who infest this city were about tiring of petty house and store robberies, and had determined to strike for still higher game, no matter what the consequences.

The thief who settles upon entering and robbing a bank knows at the time that it is almost equal to determining his fate forever; for if he escapes from the place with his life, it is only to be placed before a court of justice, where he may expect no mercy, and where he receives none. It is true that banks are often successfully robbed, but this fact does not in the least deteriorate the danger.

The robbing of a bank nowadays is entirely different from the system of years gone by; then the only obstacles to be surmounted were the watchmen and the watch dogs. Now, however, the skill of mechanical genius has added safeguard after safeguard, and even when the entrance has once been secured the work has scarce began.

The "crackmen," therefore, who intend "breaking" a bank often spend weeks in preparation, and gather together all the modern appliances in the way of tools to assist them in their efforts. The "job" is one which costs not only time but money, for some sets of tools already captured have been valued as high as $500, and the greatness of the result is alone the incentive to the deed.

But to our story. Last night there was committed in this city a bank robbery which for skill, daring, and perfection of plans casts a shade on all previous efforts, and stamps the perpetrators as experienced "cracksmen."

Some time after bank hours an entrance was forced to the building No. 420 N. Tenth street. The thieves once inside commenced operations, and after a few minutes hard labor succeeded in prying open, *with a fork*, a tin savings-bank, from which they extracted $9. They then escaped, leaving their tools behind them. The money had been deposited in trust for an heir of Police Sergeant Jones, who resides at the number mentioned. We deem it unnecessary to add that the Mayor has detailed the whole police force to ferret out the thieves.

The Fifteenth Amendment—The Registration of the Colored Voters.—At the meeting of the Republican Executive Committee, held yesterday afternoon, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides for the enfranchisement of the colored race, and whereas the present rules of the Republican party providing for the election of delegates to nominating conventions exclude from the registry of Republican voters all persons who did not vote the Republican ticket at the last general election, and it now becomes necessary so to amend the same as to admit the registration of our colored fellow-citizens, and extend to them the right of voting at the delegate election to be held on the second Tuesday of June next; therefore

Resolved, That the registering officers of the Republican party, in preparing the registry provided for in the rules of the party, be and they are hereby directed to place upon said registers the names of all colored persons enfranchised by the constitutional amendment and entitled to vote in the city of Philadelphia at the next general election; provided that no person shall be so registered who does not enroll himself as a member of the Republican party.

Resolved, That the Republican judges and inspectors who served at the general election in October last, shall conduct the delegate elections in June next, and where vacancies occur such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining election officers in conjunction with the three members of the division executive committee.

A Sad Case of Drowning.—We are called upon this morning to chronicle the death of a young man named Edward Lindmeyer, son of one of our oldest sea captains, by drowning. Young Lindmeyer yesterday went yachting in his own private yacht, named the William Tell. About half-past 3 o'clock P. M., when off the upper end of Petty's Island, he accidentally fell overboard, and despite the most strenous efforts made to rescue him, sank to rise no more. Lieutenant Smith, of the Harbor Police, with a boat's crew, proceeded to the spot, and spent the night in grappling for the body, but were unsuccessful. The deceased resided on New Market street, above Brown.

Mr. Thomas Gillen has shown us a model of a patent safeguard for city passenger railways that appears to be well adapted for the prevention of accidents. The safeguard is intended to be placed in front of the wheels, for the purpose of removing obstructions from the track, and to obviate danger to life and limb to persons who may happen to fall upon the track in getting in or out of the cars. The inventor offers to test the contrivance with his own person by laying upon the track in front of a car approaching at full speed. These safeguards have been successfully used for some time upon the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Road.

Aid for the Oneida Sufferers.—Edward Shippen, Esq., desires us to acknowledge, on his behalf, the receipt of the following contributions to the fund for the orphan children of Captain Williams, of the Oneida:—

Robert S. Sturges, Esq	$100·00
J. Rhea Barton, M. D.	50·00
L. A. Godey, Esq	20·00
Cash	5·00
Total	$175·00

Further contributions may be sent to Mr. Shippen, at his office, No. 532 Walnut street.

Recognition.—Delegates from the various Baptist churches of this city will meet this afternoon at Beth-Eden Baptist Church, Broad and Spruce streets, formally to recognize, in the name of the denomination, the existence of this new church, whose edifice is so great an ornament to our principal thoroughfare. This evening at 8 o'clock very interesting services in connection with the recognition will be held, and Rev. P. S. Henson will preach a sermon. The public are invited to be present.

Captured.—Early this morning the Twelfth district police succeeded in capturing John Cahan and James Buckley, who are charged with assaulting police officers during a riot on Easter Sunday, at Seventeenth and Callowhill streets. The prisoners were captured while asleep in bed in a house on Wood street, near Seventeenth. Alderman Pancoast held them in $800 bail each to answer.

This will be a grand gala day at the Academy of Fine Arts, where Buchanan Read's great painting of "Sheridan's Ride" is being exhibited for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute. The academy has been handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and the boys will be there this afternoon in full uniform, accompanied by the Girard College Band.

Fires.—About 7 o'clock last evening a stable in the rear of No. 2212 Wood street was slightly damaged by fire. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

The residence No. 1517 Marshall street was slightly damaged by fire about 11 o'clock last night.

William L. Dennis, Esq. will deliver one of his amusing "Poneyville Lectures" at the Assembly Building on Thursday evening, May 3, for the benefit of the Kenderton Presbyterian Church. The subject will be "Our Church and Congregation."

Robbery.—About 11 o'clock last night, the office of the Merchants' Transportation Company, located on Delaware avenue, below Race streets was broken open by thieves, and robbed of a lot of lines, bagging, etc.

Cricket.—The first of a series of practice games of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, first eleven vs. twenty-two, will be played on the grounds of the club in Camden, on Saturday afternoon next, commencing at 1 o'clock.

Death in the Cell.—Early this A. M. the turnkey of the Twelfth District Station House found dead in one of the cells a lodger named Mary Ann Shearer, aged 35 years. Her death is attributed to heart disease.

The Mohan Case.—Coroner Taylor held an inquest at noon to-day in the case of Michael Mohan, who died at the Episcopal Hospital on Tuesday, as was alleged, from injuries inflicted by his wife Mary.

Ella Mohan stated that on March 30 her father was getting breakfast, and mother came in and asked him if he was going to work, and told him to go and take away his trunk and boots; he was standing lighting his pipe in the alley; she threw his boots at him; they didn't hit him; she then went out and struck him, knocking him down; he fell over a pointed stone and said he was killed; we helped him up and got him a stick; he went to a neighbor's house, where he stayed until the police took him to the hospital; the trunk fell on him while he was lying across the stone; my mother threw the trunk at father; he was not drunk at the time; mother was not drunk then, but she had then just come from the Richmond Police Station.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh testified he made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased at the Episcopal Hospital; the body was much emaciated, as if from severe illness; there was a fracture of the right femur within the capsular ligament; ligamentous reunion had commenced; upon dissecting the head a great quantity of fluid was found in the ventricles of the brain, and beneath its membranes; this effusion of fluid, which is often seen in fatal cases of mania-à-potu, was the cause of death; the wound had the appearance of healing, and he should have got over that, had it not been necessary to have confined him and stopped the whisky; delirium tremens naturally resulted from the stoppage of stimulants; had he been a temperate man he would have recovered from the fracture.

The case was submitted to the jury, who rendered a verdict in accordance with the testimony of Dr. Shapleigh.

Annual Meeting of the Commercial Exchange.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Exchange was held at noon to-day, at the rooms of the Exchange, on Walnut street, above Fourth, S. J. Comly in the chair, John P. Bankson secretary. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. A detailed report of the proceedings and history of the association from the date of organization down to the present time was read and submitted by the Board of Directors to the stockholders, which was accepted and adopted. An outline drawing of the new Exchange building was then exhibited. On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to the Board of Directors for the faithful discharge of their duties during the past year. On motion the yearly election was then entered into. J. B. Mingle was appointed judge of the election, and F. C. Hill and J. B. Cooper tellers. The following ticket was unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:—President, Howard Hinchman; Treasurer, Samuel L. Ward; Managers, E. G. Cattell, C. J. Hoffman, C. H. Cummings, Seneca E. Malone, John H. Michener, Charles Knecht, Nathan Brooke, George L. Buzby.

P. P.—Detectives Miller and Fletcher yesterday arrested one Charles Taylor on the charge of picking the pocket of a Mrs. Robinson, residing at Thirty-fourth and Walnut streets. Mrs. Robinson was riding home in one of the Walnut street cars, when she was relieved of her pocket-book, containing $19 in cash and a check for $285. The accused will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Kerr.

Hydrophobia.—With the return of warm weather comes that dreaded disease, hydrophobia. Yesterday a canine suffering from an attack of the same was shot at Second and Brown streets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s, N. Is.	102¾	5 sh Cam & A R.	122¼
$3000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s	93½	400 sh Read R...ls.	51
$5000 Amer Gold	114¾	300 do.ls.b60.	51 1-16
$10000 do	830.114¾	100 do	51 1-16
10 sh N Pa R.	45½	100 do.s5wn&i.	51
25 sh Hestonville	13½	200 do.ls.s5wn.	51 1-16
100 sh Leh Na.	b10. 34¾	200 do.	ls.51 1-16
200 do.	ls.b60. 34½	100 do.60d.saf30	51
100 sh Penna R.	b60. 58¾	1 do	52
100 do	58½	5 sh W Jersey R.	63
3 do	58¾	26 sh Leh V R.	ls. 56
100 do	ls. 58½	100 do	b5. 51
10 do	58¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, N.	ls.102¾	160 sh Read R.	c.51 3-16
$1000 Leh gold L.	c. 93¾	100 do	b10. 51¼
$3000 Morris Cl 1 m.	88	200 do	52¼
40 sh C & Am R.	122	200 do	s.c. 51¼
50 sh Penna R.	b15 58¾	100 sh Leh N St.	34½
50 sh O C & A R. b5wn	42¾	50 sh O C & A R.	42¾

CROQUET,

EIGHT BALLS AND MALLET, good article, full size, reduced to $4 per set.

W. G. PERRY,

4 23 stuthsm8t No. 728 ARCH Street.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.

TO LET,

THE VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES,

No. 136 South THIRD Street.

Apply on the premises. 4 28 2t

COUPONS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY OF VA.,

Due May 1, payable in gold, will be paid by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, Trustees.
The coupons will be cashed at office of

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,

4 28 6t* No. 25 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

REFRIGERATORS.

SECOND SEASON.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!

The Davis Refrigerator.
The Davis Refrigerator.
The Davis Refrigerator.
The Davis Refrigerator.

Lined with White Metal.
Lined with White Metal.
Lined with White Metal.
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King of the World.
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King of the World.
King of the World.

SOLE DEPOT,

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS,
Central House-furnishing Store,
915 MARKET Street.
J. S. WORMAN & CO.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.

4 7 thstudm8p

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES.
QUEEN STREET WHARF.
The YAZOO will sail for NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on TUESDAY, May 10, at 8 A. M.
The ACHILLES will sail from NEW ORLEANS, direct, on —— May.
The WYOMING will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, April 30, at 8 A. M.
The CENTIPEDE will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, April 30.
The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on FRIDAY, May 6, at 6 A. M.
Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.
BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
No. 139 South THIRD Street.
4 28

THIRD EDITION

CHINA AHEAD OF ENGLAND.

The Case of the Oneida.

Sympathy of the Chinese.

Trouble in the Red River Country.

The McFarland Murder Trial.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Resignation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, April 28.—Secretary Robeson has accepted the resignation of Lieutenant William H. Elliott, attached to the monitor Terror.

Sympathy for the Oneida.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter addressed to Rear-Admiral S. C. Rowan, representing the United States Navy in China, signed by over two hundred citizens and officials of Hong-Kong, China, expressing to the United States their deep grief and concern at the deplorable accident which befell the Oneida, and recording their sympathy with the bereaved families who were made to mourn.

It speaks in the highest terms of the respect and esteem entertained for Commander Williams and all his officers, to whom they had become strongly attached.

The Upshur Naval Court Martial

still continues its sessions at the Navy Department, before which the Hon. S. L. Hoge, of South Carolina, was examined yesterday. To-day Commodore S. P. Lee and Commanders Greer, Jeffers, and Brown are summoned as witnesses.

The rumor which has got in circulation that the court has been sitting with closed doors is wholly incorrect.

Army Orders.

Colonel John D. Stevenson, unassigned, has been detailed as superintendent of the general recruiting service at St. Louis, on the 1st of May, relieving Colonel W. Hoffman, ordered home to await orders. Captain Walter Blease, of the 17th United States Infantry, recently convicted by court-martial and sentenced to be dropped from the rolls, with suspension of rank and pay, has been directed, upon the expiration of the sentence, to proceed home and await orders. Captain Charles E. Clarke, unassigned, has been transferred to the 17th United States Infantry and ordered to report to the commanding General of the Department of Dakotah.

The officers of the 14th and 17th United States Infantry, ordered to the frontier, have been authorized to draw two months' pay. Surgeon Lewis A. Edwards is ordered to report for duty to the Commanding General Department of Texas as Medical Director of that department, relieving Surgeon J. F. Hammond, who will be assigned to duty other than that department. The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service at Cincinnati has been ordered to forward recruits to Sioux City, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska, for assignment to Companies D, F, and I of the 7th United States Infantry. The resignation of Second Lieutenant L. V. Deary, 1st United States Artillery, has been accepted, to take effect November 1, 1870.

The Washington and Cincinnati Railroad.

The Committee on Commerce agreed to-day to report back the bill to incorporate the Washington and Cincinnati Railroad, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. It will be referred to the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

The Tariff on Iron and Steel.

It is believed that a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means will consent to strike out all the remainder of the Tariff bill relating to iron and steel because it is impossible to get them through the House in their present shape, and the protectionists consider it better to allow that part of the present law to remain as it is than to risk having the duties on iron and steel lowered to such an extent that they will cease to be protective.

The Paraguay Investigation.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs discussed the report of the sub-Committee on the Paraguay Investigation. That portion of the report which sanctions the conduct of Mr. Washburn, the former Minister to Paraguay, and condemns Admiral Davis and the naval authorities, excites a good deal of discussion in the committee. They are about equally divided on the subject.

Steamship Subsidies.

The Senate Postal Committee had up the question of steamship subsidies, and heard several parties in advocacy of various schemes. No action was taken, as it is proposed to refer the whole matter to a special committee to be organized under the resolution to be offered to-day by Senator Cole, on foreign steamships and telegraphs.

Foster's Election Expenses.

The Committee on Elections agreed to-day to report a resolution giving Henry D. Foster, who contested the seat of John Covode, thirty-five hundred dollars for his expenses. Foster put in a bill for four thousand dollars.

The Red River Squabble.

The Government having received information that the British authorities intend to send troops into the Red River country, has ordered the United States steamer Michigan to Detroit with instructions to prevent the transportation of troops or war material over United States territory. It understood that the British authorities have sent some war vessels into the waters of the upper lakes to look after the Fenians.

The Income Tax.

A conference committee on the Income Tax bill, after two hours session, failed to agree. The House managers insisted on laying the whole matter aside until after the Internal Revenue bill is reported.

New Judge Appointed.

The President having received the resignation of Judge Field, of New Jersey, has nominated ex-Congressman Nixon to be United States Judge in his place.

Condition of Mrs. Brewes.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The reports from Alexandria of the death of Mrs. Brewes proves to be untrue. Though ill, there is a prospect of her recovery.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, April 28.—Mr. Sumner presented a memorial of the National Executive Committee of colored people of the United States, asking that the word "white" be struck from the Naturalization laws. He had already introduced a bill on the subject, and hoped the Judiciary Committeee would act promptly on the subject.

Mr. Edmunds, a member of the Judiciary Committee, said the word "white" ought to be struck out of all laws. That the committee had been charged with bills revising the whole of the Naturalization law, and expected to report upon the subject of the memorial in a short time.

Mr. Sumner hoped the Senator would not spend as much time on that subject as upon the proposition for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln.

Mr. Edmunds replied that the Pension Committee, of which he was also a member, were taking testimony on that subject, and the only trouble was they had not been able to examine his friend from Massachusetts. (Laughter.)

Bills were introduced by Mr. Wilson to incorporate a National Academy of Letters and Arts, and by Mr. Robertson to relieve, with certain exceptions, all persons engaged in the Rebellion from disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Stewart made a personal explanation in reply to a statement by a member of the House that he (Mr. Stewart) had some years ago aided in securing a grant of valuable franchises to the Sutro Tunnel Company, but recently had been exerting his influence on the floor of the House in an unsuccessful attempt to repeal a portion of the rights then granted. He explained his connection with the formation of the tunnel enterprise, and proceeded to show the reasons governing his subsequent course.

Mr. Fenton introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington Transportation and Telegraph Company, and to facilitate telegraphic communication between America and Europe.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to revise the law relating to the Mint, Assay Office, and coinage of United States.

Mr. Trumbull asked that the case of Mr. Gilbert, sitting member from Florida, whose seat was contested, should be disposed of.

The report of the Judiciary Committee upon the case, with accompanying resolution declaring Mr. Gilbert to have been legally elected, was then read.

A statement of the case by the contestant, O. B. Hart, was also read at the request of Mr. Howe, when the case was disposed of by the adoption of the resolution recommended by the committee.

At 11 P. M. the calendar was resumed, the first bill in order being the bill to amend an act granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands and for other purposes.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment providing that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal, impair or effect the provisions of the act of July 26th, 1866, granting to A. Sutro the right of way and other privileges to aid in the construction of a draining and exploring tunnel to the Comstock lode in the State in Nevada. Agreed to.

Mr. Cole offered an amendment restricting the number of acres to be taken up under the bill by any one person to ten, instead of 160 as at present authorized.

A discussion arising on the amendment the bill went over under the rule.

The joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the navy next came up.

House.

Mr. Stevenson, from the sub-Committee on Elections, made a report in the contested election case from the Third Congressional district of Louisiana, that Adolph Bailey is not entitled to the seat, and that C. B. Darrall is.

Mr. Kerr made a minority report, with opposite conclusions.

The House then resumed, as the business of the morning hour, the bill for the establishment of a Department of Justice.

Mr. Jenckes made further explanations in regard to the bill, and Mr. Lawrence concluded his argument in favor of it.

Mr. Woodward desired to offer an amendment abolishing the office of Judge Advocate-General, but the main question having been ordered, no amendment was in order.

Mr. Niblack moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Peters, from the Library Committee, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the transfer of $2500 for the purchase of books for the library. Passed.

Mr. Peters also reported a joint resolution, directing the Joint Committee on the Library to procure a portrait of the late Major-General George H. Thomas, to be placed in a conspicuous position in the Capitol, as a memorial of his great services to the country, and his distinguished worth as a soldier and citizen, and authorizing the payment of $2000 out of the contingent funds of both houses in equal proportions. Passed unanimously.

Mr. Jenckes, from the Joint Committee on Ventilation, reported a joint resolution appropriating $3000 for the purpose of making experiments in the ventilation of the hall of the House. He addressed the House briefly on the subject, saying that one of the objects was to ventilate the subject of ventilation.

Mr. Garfield expressed the opinion that the hall would never be ventilated until the lobbies were taken away and the hall extended to the outer wall of the building, on one side at least. As to the skylight, anybody who sat in the hall in the evening could literally feel his scalp and skull going through a slow process of roasting from the heat above.

A member—Not very slow either.

Mr. Garfield—No; not very slow. He went on to say that it was the worst ventilated hall in modern civilization, and that the members were being sacrificed to the galleries, as there were not twenty members whose voices were sufficiently strong to make themselves heard in the galleries for three quarters of an hour, and thus the House was deprived of the wisdom and valuable suggestions of some of its brightest and best minds. He contrasted the hall with that of the English House of Commons, where but very limited accommodations were provided for spectators, and where consequently a gentle voice could be distinctly heard.

FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial.

New York, April 28.—The court-room was more crowded than ever, Mr. Greeley's examination promising unusual interest. Mr. Greeley testified that the substance of the last interview was the relation by McFarland of incidents connected with the first shooting up town. On cross-examination he said he knew Richardson in Kansas in 1859. He (Richardson) was never regularly connected with the *Tribune*. Witness was applied to to get a lawyer for the prosecution; only applied to Judge Pierrepont and he refused. Witness said he had no interest in the trial.

Mr. Graham here asked a question relative to the Astor House marriage. Mr. Graham said he proposed to show the bias of witness, and that he was so implicated in this affair that he required to be well represented to defend himself.

The Recorder said he should exclude it, Mr. Graham excepting.

Mr. Greeley continued—If he was asked to contribute to the expenses of the prosecution he should do so; knew one person who had contributed money for this purpose; never asked any one to so contribute; remembered writing an article on the subject of revenge, having this case in his eye; never wrote or caused to be written any editorial in reference to this case in any paper other than the *Tribune*.

Witness was interviewed by a reporter; read the account in the *Sun* afterwards; reporter did not tell him his name; did not think the interview was to be published; did not know he was being interviewed.

Mr. Graham here read the interview alluded to.

Mr. Greeley denied several portions of it, particularly those that put oaths in his (Greeley's) mouth and made him give utterance to free-love sentiments; never encourage Mrs. McFarland in her attachment to Richardson; never spoke of the matter to Mrs. Calhoun; did give Mrs. Calhoun a letter of introduction to Henry Ward Beecher when Richardson was on his death bed.

Q. With what view did you write that letter?

The admission of this testimony was objected to by Mr. Garvin.

Mr. Graham said he had a right to show that Mr. Greeley and others had control of this case, and that his testimony was not impartial. He had a right to show if witness was bribed, and he should have the right to show if witness were biased.

Mr. Graham said he did not wish to impeach Mr. Greeley's testimony, but he wished to show the jury that they should regard it with very many grains of allowance.

The Recorder ruled it inadmissible.

Mr. Graham excepted.

Samuel Sinclair, publisher of the *Tribune*, was the next witness. He knew McFarland and wife; remembered an interview between Mr. and Mrs. McFarland at the house of witness in 1867.

Q. State what occurred?

This was objected to by the defense on the ground that McFarland's insanity was not claimed before the intercepted letter was received, and this interview was prior to that.

A long debate ensued between the counsel.

At length the testimony was admitted by the Recorder.

Witness—Mrs. McFarland said the prisoner wanted an interview with her; she refused until her father would be present; Mrs. McFarland told the prisoner that his conduct towards her had driven out all affection she ever had for him, and she would no longer live with him; this interview occurred on the 24th of February, 1867; McFarland spoke to witness that evening, asking him to speak to Mr. McElrath in his favor; witness and McFarland spoke about the separation; witness tried to put courage into him; thought the prisoner spoke to him of becoming an actor; witness told him now would be the time to prove himself a great lawyer; Mr. McFarland said he never could live again with Mrs. McFarland, that the separation was total; prisoner was in the habit of calling on witness frequently; the next time witness saw McFarland he spoke sharply to him about his trying to prejudice his son Percy against his mother; prisoner often asked witness where Richardson was, and sometimes where Mrs. McFarland was; the last time witness saw McFarland he merely looked into his room, but did not come in; Richardson was sitting in the room at the time McFarland told witness that if Richardson ever married Mrs. McFarland he would shoot him.

In reference to the first shooting, McFarland told him it was when Richardson and his wife were going home from the theatre; had a conversation with the prisoner about Percy going to school; witness said it would be better if he did go to school and mix with other boys rather than that the prisoner should teach him.

A recess was here taken.

Explosion at a Fireworks Factory.

New York, April 28.—A terrific explosion occurred in Edge's fireworks factory in Jersey City at 10 o'clock this morning, and several workmen were stunned, but none were killed. Windows all over the neighborhood were broken and buildings damaged.

FROM EUROPE.

French Political Meetings.

Paris, April 28.—Many of the political meetings held throughout the country yesterday were excited and turbulent. In all those which assembled in this city shouts of "*Vive la Republique*" were heard.

Violent Popular Disturbances.

Prime Minister Ollivier was violently attacked by the speakers, who styled him a renegade and traitor. On the breaking up of the meetings, cries for a republic were repeated, and in many cases the people separated singing the "Marseillaise." No rioting occurred anywhere.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

Frankfort, April 28.—U. S. 5-20s opened firm at 95⅝.

Paris, April 28.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes 74f.

Ship News.

Queenstown, April 28.—The steamships The Queen and Samaria, from New York, arrived here yesterday afternoon on the way to Liverpool.

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,

Card Engraver and Stationer.

FOURTH EDITION

The Great Fenian Programme.

An Invasion of Canada Imminent.

May 1 the Date Assigned.

The Latest from Richmond.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Crown.

Madrid, April 28.—Several journals of this city to-day deny the statement published by the *Epoca* on Tuesday concerning the candidature of Prince Frederick of Prussia, and the effect such a report had had at Paris.

A British Land Bill.

London, April 28.—The *Times* this morning urges the instant passage of a land bill, as in its present shape and position it has become a serious obstacle to beneficial legislation.

The Yachting Season.

Referees have finally arranged for the match between the yachts Sappho and Cambria. Owing to a recent accident to the Sappho the first race of the series will not take place before May 10, in order to afford time for necessary repairs. The time for the second and third contests has not yet been fixed.

For the first and second races the course will be sixty miles to windward, and return. A triangular course will be adopted for the third race.

Illness of Baron Liebig.

Paris, April 28.—Baron Liebig, the eminent chemist, is dangerously ill.

The Bank of France.

For the first time in many weeks there has been an outflow of specie from the Bank of France. The amount on hand to-day is eight and one half millions of francs less than on last Thursday.

Distinguished Parisian Arrived.

Charles Ferdinand Gambon, representative of the republic in 1848, arrived in Paris yesterday.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Calamity—Another Death Reported—Governor Wells Improving.

Richmond, April 28.—To-day all the houses of business have been closed, having crape on the doors and the inscription, "Closed in consequence of the calamity at the Capitol." The streets are filled all day with funeral corteges. In the funeral corteges of dead policemen both sets of police joined, and all late political feeling seems to have been forgotten. The bells of the city have tolled all day and the streets look like on Sunday.

A crowd of about seven thousand people is now assembled in the Park, hearing addresses of condolence from Governor Walker, Judge Crump, Governor Wise, and others, delivered from the southern portico of the Capitol. Thomas S. Baldwin, one of the injured, died to-day. He was from Newark, N. J., and owned a large clothing house here. This is the only death since yesterday. Both houses of the Legislature held an informal meeting this morning, and agreed to unite with citizens in any general funeral procession. The body of the colored Senator Bland was sent home this morning, the hearse being followed by white and colored members of the Senate to the depot. Ex-Governor Wells is better to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of the Aspinwall.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, April 28.—Some days ago the Department of State was informed by Minister Sickles, and also by Minister Roberts, that an order had been issued by the Spanish Government for the surrender of the steamer Aspinwall. Although a sufficient length of time has elapsed, the Cuban authorities have not acted in the premises. The reason does not yet appear, but it is suspected the Captain-General is restrained by the opposition of the volunteers. Our Government, however, is pressing a compliance with the order, which will doubtless be soon accorded.

The Fenian Campaign.

Many of the secret circulars of the Fenian organization have reached the British Legation and the Department of State. They are thus placed in possession of its plans and purposes. Within the last six months two or three separate dates have been fixed for a movement upon Canada, and the first of May is now fixed for an invasion. There is no doubt that a large amount of war material belonging to the Fenians is distributed along the border.

Our Government has adopted all available means to restrain the possible movement and prevent a breach of our neutrality laws, and of this fact the British Government is satisfied. Gentlemen in high official position cannot, they say, see any motive for an invasion of Canada unless it be to involve the United States and Great Britain in hostilities, or further complicate the questions now at issue between the two countries.

Movements of the President.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and the children of his family, left Washington by the 12:45 o'clock train to-day on a visit to his son at West Point, and will return on Monday. Owing to his absence there will be no Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending April 24:—Boston, $450,585; New York, $3,094,060